

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 36

THE PATRIKA PRESS

has now opened a Job department and undertakes all sorts of BOOK & JOB WORKS, Books, Pamphlets, Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Handbills, Programmes, Forms, Cheques, etc., in

ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

in the most approved style, with promptitude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.

Orders always receive

THE BEST ATTENTION

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied. For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,
A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengali)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH,
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT,
Or the Life of Sri Chaitanya Deva.
Paper cover. Cloth bound.
Vol. I (and Ed.) 1 00 1 40
Vol. II " 1 00 1 40
Vol. III " 1 00 1 40
Vol. IV " 1 00 1 40
Postage 1 1/2 anna per copy.

The Hindoo Edition of
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT,
Translated by
SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,
Of Brindaban.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8

NOROTTAM CHART.
Price Rs. 12. Postage one anna.

SRI KALACHAND GEETA.
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengali.
With beautiful illustrations.
A BOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love.

Solving the problems of this life and the next
BY
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8.
Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT,
SECOND EDITION
Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price Re. 1-4.
To be had of the Manager, "A. B. Patrika,"
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street.
Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20, Cornwalli
Street, Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Corn
walli Street, Manager, Indian Pioneer Co., 1, La
ke Street, Manager, Chandra Street, and Messrs. De
Mullick and Co., 30, Lal-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

শ্রীশিবপ্রায়শ্চিত্তিকা

বৈষ্ণব ধর্ম সঙ্গীত গ্রন্থ, শ্রীশিব প্রায়শ্চিত্তিকা
মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২ ডাঃ মাংস।
এই পত্রিকার প্রচার তত্ত্বাবধান প্রকাশিত।

অনেকে প্রশ্ন হইতে শ্রীশিবপ্রায়শ্চিত্তিকা
চাহিয়া পঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন দৃষ্টান্ত
একবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহার
অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য
আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত দৃষ্টান্তগুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত
করিতে মনস্তস্ত করিয়াছি। এইবার উক্ত গ্রন্থ
বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের
পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহার কৃপা করিয়া। অবিশেষে
আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। এইবার প্রবর্তিত
হইবে, তাঁহার প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড়
টাকার প্রাইসে। এই প্রবর্তনা প্রচার, প্রকাশক
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা পরিচালক।

শ্রীঅদৈত-প্রকাশ

শ্রীঅদৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় সন্তান ও শিষ্য
শ্রীশ্রীমান নগর কৃত
ইহাতে শ্রীঅদৈত প্রভুর লীলা পাঠকে অনেক
নতুন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅদৈত প্রভুর সমস্ত
লীলা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাংস এক আনা।
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা পরিচালক।

পদকল্পতরু

১ম, ২য় ও ৩য় খণ্ড। প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে।
অনুমান প্রায় ২০০০ পৃষ্ঠার সম্পূর্ণ হইবে। ইহা
খণ্ডভাৱে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে, এবং তিন খণ্ডে
সম্পূর্ণ হইবে। ১ম ও ২য় খণ্ড মূল্য ৫০; ৩য়
খণ্ড মূল্য ১০; ৪র্থ খণ্ড (বন্ধন) মূল্য ১০।
এইবার অগ্রিম মূল্য দিবে, তাঁহার সাড়ে তিন
টাকার সমগ্র গ্রন্থ পাইবেন।
শ্রীগোপালনাথ ঘোষ,
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা পরিচালক,
বাগবাজার কলিকাতা।

Bharat Ayurved Anushadhalaya

Conducted by Ray and Co., under the distinguished patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN-BEAR.
No. 337, Upper Chitpore Road

BEADON SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
KAVIRAJ LAKSHMI NARAYAN RAY,
Preparation of all Ayurvedic medicines oils, ghee, churna, avalaha, modaa,
Pashas, ashava, arishta, &c. &c. including various sorts of Makaradhwaja and Sharna
sindura of rare quality and virtue, could be had here cheap, genuine and efficacious.
Trial respectfully solicited.
(Please mention this paper)
KALPATARU RASAYANA.

A sovereign remedy for debility, spermatorrhoea and loss of manhood, even at an
advanced age.

Price one phial, Rs. 2, Packing and Postage As. 6.
DANTA HIRAKA OR TOOTH GEM.
If you are afflicted with tooth-ache, if your teeth are shaky and if you have swollen
gums with discharge of blood send for our highly aromatic tooth-powder Danta Hiraka.
It will surely set your teeth right and remove your foul breath. Price 8 annas a packet. Dozen
Rs. 4-8

Mofussil Patients are requested to send me the report of their ailments enclosing 1/4 anna
postage stamp and I shall in reply send them detailed directions etc. of my remedies.

Catalogue free on application.
LAKSHMI NARAYAN RAY & CO.



BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS

NONE GENUINE BUT ONE WITH ENGLISH LABEL.

DR. JAILLIET'S

PEPTO-FER

(Peptones and Iron combined in a most assimilable form)

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

anemia, chlorosis, general debility, hysteria, dyspepsia,
menstrual disorders, and all conditions arising
from poverty of blood in men, women,
and children.

To be had of all chemists and druggists.

For pamphlets etc., apply to

Sole Agent INDIA AND CEYLON

DAMODAR RATTANSEY,

58, Canning Street, Calcutta; 27, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Law & Co.

Homœopathic Chemists, Book-Sellers, etc.
92, BOWBAZAR, STREET, CALCUTTA.

Harry's Pillet, Harry's Pillet, Harry's Pillet.

An infallible remedy for malarious fever. People tried of using other medicines
and living in malarious districts should use and keep it. Price As. 8 per phial.

Harry's Tooth Powder. The effect of this medicine is surprising. The expres
sion used by the sufferers, "It took away like a charm." Price As. 4 per phial.

We get our supply from Boeckhe and Tappe of New York regularly. Freshness and
genuineness of our medicines are guaranteed. Chests of Medicines, Corks, Phials, Pocket
cases and other sundries always kept ready in hand.

C Olera Medicine—chest of 12, 16 and 24 phials with a guide, drop conductor
and a phial of Rubin's Camphor. Price Rs. 4-8-0, 5-3-0, and 8-0-0 respectively.

DR. J. N. CHACKERBORTY attends daily from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.
CATARACT and other obstinate disorders of the eyes are most successfully treated
here. Best arrangements have been made for Mofussil patients; particulars on com
munication.

Catalogue free on application.

Go the, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This
essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of blood.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on
account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous
humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is becoming rough,
red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from
every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's
Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

Go the, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This
essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of blood.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on
account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous
humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is becoming rough,
red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from
every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's
Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

Go the, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This
essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of blood.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on
account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous
humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is becoming rough,
red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from
every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's
Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

Go the, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This
essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of blood.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on
account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous
humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is becoming rough,
red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from
every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's
Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

Go the, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This
essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of blood.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on
account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous
humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is becoming rough,
red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from
every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's
Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

The Calcutta Homeopathic Pharmacy.

The First Independent and Pure
HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE
EAST.
BERIGNY & CO.

12, Lal-Bazar, Calcutta.
Are unrivalled in the completeness of stock of Medi
cines, Books, Medicine chests, Pocket and Travelling
cases and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence
and patronage of the highest state officials, the
profession and the public. Catalogue and advice sent
on receipt of half anna postage.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR ALL KINDS OF
Fever, Tubercular, Leprosy Sterility, white
Leprosy, Consumption Piles, Baldness Rheumatism,
Dysentery, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Diabetes,
Acidity, Gonorrhoea, Ulcer, Mercurial eruptions and
all sorts of skin diseases, etc. can be had of me.
Diseases of the skin and mercurial eruptions are
cured within a week. Trial, solicited. All other
particulars to be had on application with a half anna
stamp for reply. Value may be collected after
recovery in cases of respectable known gentlemen.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Apply to K. C. BHATTACHARYA,
13/1 Bahir Mirzapur Road, CALCUTTA.

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case

As. 11/1 V. P. P.
Apply to D. N. ROY,
Bagb ar, Calcutta.

KING & CO.

THE NEW HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Under the distinguished patronage of Dr. W.
Younann, M.B., C.M.; B. N. Banerjee, M.D.;
D. N. Ray, M.D.; and all the other leading
Homoeopathic physicians of the country.

Just received an import of Medicines, Books and
sundries per S. S. Bazarat. We keep only the
medicines of Messrs. Boeckhe and Tappe of America.
Try them and realize their superiority to others.
They are the cheapest because the best.

We have engaged the services of an able physician
of the town who will send advice to patients in the
muffasi free of charge.

Our new price-list will be ready in another fort
night, when it will be sent free of postage to all who
have written to us for it or will write for it in future

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. K. HARRY & CO.
DENTISTS.
34, College Street, Calcutta,
Patronized by

H. H. Maharajah Sir Norendra Krishna Dev
Bahadoor, K. C. I. E.

AUTOMATIC SUCTION CAVITY.

We have recently introduced the above
device which is actually a novelty
in the preparation of artificial teeth
and we are the first and only Dentists
who have introduced the said principle
in India. This automatic suction cavity
has very admirably removed the use of
clasp and spring necessary to keep the
teeth tight as hitherto, and as the
plate will now be made smaller and narrow
er by this device—the users of artificial
teeth will no longer feel the little inconve
nience and discomfort of something foreign
in the mouth—and find it an easier
more comfortable and well suited to their
respective cases.

We sell the following medicines for tooth
diseases.

Superior mouth wash Re. 1.
Galvanic toothache drops " 0-8.
Galvanic tooth powder " 0-8.

Look Here! New Invention
alendrar Ring.

It is a Ring made of gold
and silver with splendid work
manship, taste, and unsur
passed beauty adding unfired
luxury to the hackneyed
fashion of the day. It suits well to all taste.
It has a peculiar novelty. Round the ring a fine
Almanac showing days and dates has been placed so
mechanically that every body will find comfort to
wear it. Each gold Ring Rs. 8. Dozen Rs. 93.
Silver Ring Rs. 3-8. Dozen Rs. 36. Packing As. 2.
Postage extra.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HARRY & CO., Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

"Once Tried Favour
A ways"
The
"Mundul Flut"
"Sruty Mundul
Flute"

(i. e., box harmonious containing staves)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of
Independent Tippera (Hill).



The best Box Harmoniums of the kind to play
and accompany Bengali, Hindi and
English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses,
Clarinettes, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolles, Banjos,
Guitars, Mandolins, Stringers, Reeds, Piano and
Harmonium Materials and Fittings, Strings, etc.,
etc., Honest prices. Humble Margins.

Prices of Mundul Flutes

Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75, 100 and 150.

Trial Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, Repairers (and Tuners
of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all
sorts of fittings, etc.)

No. 3, New Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

AWARDED a higher class certificate for ex-
cellent Medical preparation at the Test of Dr.
in India by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lt. Gov. of
Bengal). President of the Calcutta Exhibition
1883-84.

SWEET EMULSION

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED

By Dr. H. W. JONES, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.
This is an excellent and innocuous preparation,
sweet to the palate universally known as preferable
to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla, having great
nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaran-
teed to cure—Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic-Gonor-
rhea, Emission, Diabetes, Spermatorrhoea, and
all other diseases of dyspeptic nature and impuri-
ties of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re. 1.8, pack-
ing 4 annas, each.

Dr. Hope's Pills for Debility.
This unrivalled preparation has never been known
to fail for nervous debility, premature decay
of vitality, loss of manhood and memory, want
of strength and energy. It also revives the
drooping and languishing spirit of the despond-
ent, imparts tone and vigour to the weak
frame. In short, it makes one healthy and
happy, adds joy and bliss to the conjugal life.
Price for 2 weeks' use Rs. 2-4 with packing.
Sold only by DR. J. GOOPTA & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Towa Pharmacy—No. 181-2, Dhurrumtollah Street
Calcutta, Mofussil ditto—Tallygunj, Calcutta.

MEDICINES.

All kinds of Patent and other Allopathic Medi-
cines and Pure Chemicals can be had at moderate
rates. Surgical and Medical Instruments are re-
paired.

Indian Scientific Apparatus Co. Electricians, Opti-
cians and Scientific Instrument makers.
63, Babubazar Street, Calcutta.

C. RINLER & CO.,
Homeopathic Establishment,
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST
CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY
fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive
regular shipments from the celebrated and best
Homeo. Druggists and Chemists of Europe and
America.

Just received per P. & O. S. S. "MALTA" valu-
able Homeo. Books—Allen, Bach, Bull's Jell.
Guentz and other books. An shipment of
books from England is very shortly expected.
Price list, free on application.



HAZRA, GUPTA & CO.

Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Engravers, Rampur-Boalia,
Ghoramara P. O. (Kajshalye). Best workmanship,
insect polish, best diamond cuts &c. &c. Ornaments
and other things kept ready for sale and made to
order with promptness. Charges moderate, payment
cash or V. P. post with some advance, punctuality and
neatness guaranteed.

Babu Saradaprasad Hazra, of Messrs. Hazra
Gupta & Co. supplied me with some Jewellery
during Assin last. They were in almost every
respect equal to those turned out by known Calcutta
firms. The promptitude with which the orders
were executed also deserves commendation. So far
I can judge, he is an honest and trustworthy
dealer.

Boalia the 3rd February, 1898.

HARIPADA BANERJEE,
Spl. S. Registrar

KAVIRAJ
BIJAY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S
AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA
8, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Musk.—It is one of the best ingredients for
many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be
prepared effectually without genuine musks. This
article, which is usually sold in the Calcutta market
as genuine, has often been found to be artificially
adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain
our supply of genuine musks from Assam, Nepal
and Cashmere, a large stock of which are always
available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Assamimusk Rs. 40 per tola.
Nepalimusk Rs. 32 per tola.

Chavanprasha.—(The best of the Ayurvedic rase-
yanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old
saint Chavana, had the revival of youth by the use of
this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanprasha".
Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this
rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented
so nice as the Chavanprasha, which can be used
both in good health and during illness. This medicine,
if continued regularly, also completely cures cough,
consumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness,
nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is
a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart,
liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Be-
sides these, the descriptions and effects of this medi-
cine, as proudly related by the *richis* (old clever
physicians), have all been proved to be true after long
trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use,
packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and
postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalp-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous
remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and
loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any
intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box
containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4; packing 1
anna V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Kandera-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy in
cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive
faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the
brain. This is especially beneficial to students—
for it improves and strengthens memory and
sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4; packing
2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

Mohasomashwar-Batika.—This cures Diabe-
tes, Albumenuria and like diseases. Box containing
pills for one month Rs. 4; packing 1 anna, V. P.
fee 2 annas and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti-Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all
impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching
of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and
disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from
the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended
to try Brihat-Jivanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all
other cases Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial
Rs. 2, V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 2 annas and
postage 12 annas.

Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache
and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much
study, and loss of vitile fluid. Each phial Re. 1,
packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in
addition.

Kesharaj-Oil.—This prevents the hair from
becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and
cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and de-
fects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its
regular use is a preventive for brain and hair com-
plaints. It may be used by males and females alike
and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even
after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable
medical properties are considered. Each phial 1
Rupee, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and
postage 12 annas.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of
Moral Science" is just out. It is
from the pen of the same
author and is entitled
**THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS
SCIENCE AND ART.**

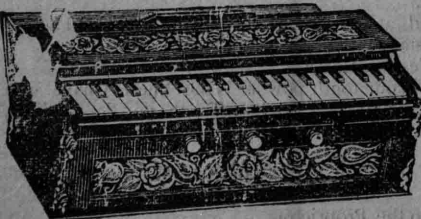
The price of the book is one rupee.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says regarding the
book: "If 'the Hindu System of Moral Science,' by
Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked
admiration from many distinguished Hindus and
such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as
Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his
treatise, entitled 'The Hindu System of Religious
Science and Art,' which has just been published,
will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration
for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the
masterly way in which he has presented them to the
world. *** This book may be regarded as a
key to the understanding of the various phases of
Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, C. I.
E., says: "The book deserves to be made a first text
book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask
every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to
be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to pro-
claim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold de-
serving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him
to be taught to his sons and daughters."

The book is to be had of—
BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, M. A.,
121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Always buy our Celebrated Genuine
MOHUN FLUTE-HARMONIUM
(GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS)



and refuse all inferior substitutes. It is now uni-
versally known to be the best harmonium at the
head of all others. Rs. 35, 40 and upwards. Sen,
per V. P.

PAUL & SONS,
MOHUN MUSICAL DEPOT

20, 1 Wer Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

পার প্রণালী।

শ্রীব্রজদাস সুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

নতুন সংস্করণ মূল্য ২১০ আড়াই টাকা।

২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

প্রথম প্রকাশ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

শ্রীমদ্রাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

Naug & Co.,

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.
New Indian, Fresh Goods,
Latest designs.

Various pattern Silks for Saries, Jackets and Coats. Balbrigan banians, fine and strong, of all
sizes, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12 a dozen. New Cotton tweeds of different choice, ans. 6 to ans 12 a yard. Fancy
coatings and shittings of different qualities. Dress and office immediate delivery.
Large stock of Doshi Dhooties and Saries.

New catalogue free.

LAW OF SEDITION

Explained and illustrated with special reference,

TO THE
ENGLISH DECISIONS TOGETHER WITH THE SPEECHES IN COUNCIL
OF

SIR-FITZ JAMES STEPHEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. CHALMERS,
AND THE

Bill to amend the Law of Sedition.

(REPRINTED AND REARRANGED FROM THE CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES.)

Price Re. 1.

Orders Registered Now.

WILL BE OUT IN THE COURSE OF THE WEEK.

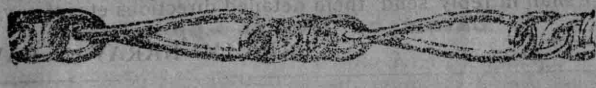
APPLY TO—

THE JUNIOR EDITOR,

CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES

3, Hastings treett.

(To be had a'so of all Booksellers)



এই কারম বামপদ-বাহায়াতে আদি স্থাপিত বর্ষ সৌপার
প্রভুত্বাৎ অলঙ্কার, চাঁদার বাসন ইত্যাদি মর্কদা বিক্রয়ার
প্রভুত্বাৎ। অস্ত্রত্ব অপেক্ষা হস্তী ও স্থলত্ব মূল্যে প্ৰভা
বায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অর্ডার পাইলে মর্কদা পূর্ণ
পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ পত্রিত কাটিলে প্রত্যা ১০ বামা
ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে কাটিলে প্রভুত্বের করিয়া পাঠান যায়।
একবার পরাকা করিয়া দেবিলেই মর্কদা আদিত পারিবেন।

বিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলকৃষ্ণ ধর।

কলিকাতা এবং পোদার।

বামপদ-বাহায়াৎ, কলিকাতা। ইত্যাদি মর্কদা

TRY ONCE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE "BLOOD SYRUP."

Health, Strength and Energy.

(Has the largest sale of any patent Medicine
in India.)

THE best patent Medicine yet discovered, approved and certified after experiment by eminent physicians as an
invaluable specific.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is a marvellous remedy for complete loss of manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea
seminal weakness, prostration caused by extreme labour or other causes, such as indigestion, intemperance, im-
moderate indulgence in civil habits, mental anxiety, &c., and for the several diseases of the productive organs.

BLOOD SYRUP.—gives vigour, improves the weakness of the intellect and understanding, makes the imagi-
nation active and improves retentive powers.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is a wonderful preparation for removing entirely the after effects of released habits, the
disorganisation of blood, the want of motive power, and is a restorer of health.

BLOOD SYRUP.—strengthens the system of fair sex, restores females of all ages to sound and robust health,
removes any obstruction or irregularity of the system, and cures other female diseases.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is an infallible remedy for improving blood eruptions of the skin, old sores, rheumatism,
gout, kidney, lassitude, general debility, weakness of the brain, chronic gonorrhoea and diabetic complaints,
nervous disorder, depression of spirits, loss of energy, scrofulous constitution and unrefreshing sleep, &c.

BLOOD SYRUP.—also contains some electric preparation in it by force of which it acts like miracle in the
human system and produces some shining sensation just after the medicine is taken and so the patient must feel
its effect in the course of two or three days; unlike the ordinary patent medicines its effect is lasting. It cures
diseases of its own kind for ever without fear of relapse.

BLOOD SYRUP.—if regularly used for some weeks, will bring youthful vigour to an old man—even if he is
attacked with decrepitude.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is void of any poisonous substance such as quinine, sulphur, arsenic, mercury, &c. It
has a most curious quality to produce cheerfulness of mind, improve appetite and remove constipation and so
restore full strength of body.

BLOOD SYRUP.—such an invaluable medicine was never known to the world before. Its powers are un-
limited and infinite. Price per bottle Rs. 2 (containing the medicine for 8 days) Dozen Rs. 25.

Postage, packing and V. P. commission extra.

Many unsolicited testimonials free on Application.

DEAR READER,—I have now given you an account of the discovery of this great remedy and informed you
how you may obtain it. It remains with you to decide whether you will accept the proffered boon. I am try-
ing to perform what I consider a sacred duty to suffering humanity by sending the medicine to those who need
it. Don't use quack medicines while the above is available at the cheapest price. They only make the cases
worse and in many cases the disease becomes incurable.

Apply to—

DR. G. N. CHATTERJEE, The Home Pharmacy,
BARUVA P. O. GUNJAM Dt. Madras Presidency.

GO ORRHEA, GO ORRHEA.

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonor-
rhea and Leucorrhoea try 24 hours only and for
acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2, packing,
&c., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Grish Vidyaratna
Lane, Calcutta.

It is always of the highest quality pos-
sible and cannot be surpassed.

If you want best and secure

LOCKS

please send your orders to

CHOSE DASS & CO.

PATENT LOCK MANUFACTURERS,
42-1, Lockgate-Road, Chitpur, Calcutta

SOLE AGENT:
A. T. DEV,

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali
and Hindustani airs.

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and
sound workmanship characterize this High Class
Harmonium.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)
Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical

Instruments, Strings, fittings &c.

52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta

The Best Box Harmonium of the Day

LILY-FLUTE.

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali

and Hindustani airs.

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and

sound workmanship characterize this High Class

Harmonium.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)

Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali

and Hindustani airs.

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and

sound workmanship characterize this High Class

Harmonium.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)

Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

DR. BISWAS

ACIDITY PILL

ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com-
mon disorders of the day and very few are so
fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In
view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the
embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and
undermine the constitution in the end and lead to it
total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous
in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have
discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say,
will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of
Dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically.
However chronic and long-standing the complaint,
however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give
instant and permanent relief as has been proved in
hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited
testimonials:—

**Babu Bhobho Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy
Magistrate of Dacca,** writes under date of 6th
March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills.
I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the
last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to
no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief
only for a day or two. But since I have been taking
your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any
attack for a moment even during this time. The
Pill is an excellent medicine for its nasty disease
which is very painful. Please send me three boxes
of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest conveni-
ence and oblige.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H.
Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestive
power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give
a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some
active herbs and hence is perfectly safe.

**Babu Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar
Mozilpur,** writes:—"I have used your Pill and can
bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had
used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity
which all other remedies failed to cure."

Kumar Remendra Krishna, of the Sovabazar
Raj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have
derived much benefit by the use

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28, 1898.

AGU LATH, PEECHHOO BATH.

SURELY, the mantle of Mr. Bradlaugh has fallen on Mr. Herbert Roberts. Mr. Roberts, besides, has not the disadvantage under which Mr. Bradlaugh laboured. Mr. Bradlaugh was unpopular, and there were good reasons for it. But no such reasons attach to the position of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Bradlaugh had no knowledge of India in the beginning. But eventually, he came to be regarded as a power, and he alone was able to afford protection to the millions of this country—peasants and princes alike. Mr. Roberts, as one can see from his questions in the Commons, has been able to master Indian questions thoroughly without any coaching from here. If Mr. Bradlaugh had communication with his Indian friends, Mr. Roberts acts of his own accord. That being the case, one cannot but feel admiration for his thorough grasp of Indian subjects and fingering the plague-spots in the Indian administration with unerring precision. Here is a question of Mr. Roberts, with its answer:—

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether the punitive police force, which was imposed upon the city of Poona after the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, has been removed; if not, could he state how long it would be continued there; whether he could state what had been the approximate cost of the force to the city of Poona per month; and if it was the intention of the Government of India to relieve that Municipality of the whole or any part of the cost.

Lord G. Hamilton: The punitive force was imposed upon the city of Poona for a period of two years from June, 1897, and the approximate cost, the whole of which, was intended to be borne by the Municipality of Poona, is about Rs. 9,600 a month. I have, up to the present, received no information which leads me to suppose that any change is contemplated.

So, you see, though it has now been found out that the quartering of punitive police at Poona was a mistake, the mistake is to be continued. But it means the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per month! How can Lord Sandhurst, with his fine conscience, allow the thing to go on, we cannot understand. Another of Mr. Roberts' questions runs as follows:—we give also the answer:—

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the trial, by the Bombay High Court, and subsequent acquittal, of a soldier, named Piper, charged, with causing the murder, by shooting, of a native villager, near Poona; whether he was aware that similar cases were very frequent in other parts of India in consequence of the practice of allowing soldiers to wander about the country, carrying fire-arms, in search of sport, in ignorance of the customs and prejudices of the villagers; and whether in view of the dangerous quarrels resulting from this practice, and in view of the general state of unrest of the country, he would consider the desirability of issuing an order that no soldier shall be permitted to carry fire-arms or ammunition in places where he is out of control of his officers?

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen a newspaper report of the case, mentioned by the honourable member, and much regret the incident to which it related; and I would remind him that, according to that report, Gunner Piper had no right to be out shooting, as he is said to have had no pass. Passes to go out shooting, are only given to men of good character and under very stringent regulations, and I am not disposed to prohibit this practice.

Cases like that of Piper are plentiful here—as plentiful as plague cases. Here is one which we take from an Anglo-Indian paper, the *Morning Post*:

An unfortunate accident occurred at Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Company's Cawnpore establishment a few days ago, which was attended by fatal results. Mr. Tresham, one of the staff, kicked a native employee, and the latter died very shortly after. Mr. Tresham was fined Rs. 200 yesterday by the Joint-Magistrate. This is the second case of the kind that has happened at Cooper Allen's.

We hope this "unfortunate accident" will come to the notice of Mr. Roberts.

The facts of the Allahabad case, in which a native was knifed to death "accidentally" by a soldier, who had shot a peafowl to death, were narrated in the last issue of this paper. We shall again quote the remarks of the *Pioneer* on the result of the trial of this case:—

A few days ago we noticed the Secretary of State's answer to a query in the House of Commons regarding a similar case on the Bombay side; "passes," said Lord George Hamilton, "to go out shooting, are only given to men of good character and under very stringent regulations." In both the Poona case and the Allahabad case, however, the men broke out of barracks without shooting passes at all; and instances like this are becoming so frequent as to suggest a doubt whether the punishment awarded by the military authorities, is sufficiently deterrent. There can be no question that these shikarring misadventures have caused much irritation of late years, and every possible precaution ought to be taken to reduce the chance of their occurrence. The punishment for shooting without a pass, ought to be made more and more drastic until it becomes virtually deterrent. In the present instance, also, it appears that the accused went out shooting with a Lee-Metford. Shooting peafowl with a Lee-Metford rifle is a curiosity in sport, the peculiar humour of which is no doubt fully appreciated by Thomas Atkins, but it is also a very dangerous amusement, and the soldier who indulges in it should be punished with additional severity.

This case should also attract the notice of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts also asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would, at an early date, lay upon the Table of the House,

papers relating to proceedings of the Legislative Council in connection with the passage of the Bills, dealing with the law of sedition in India, including the amendment of Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Post Office Act. This I G. Hamilton promised to do as soon as he had received and considered them. Mr. Roberts is also pressing for the inclusion of the debates in the Council, with the papers which are to be laid.

Be it noted here that Sir W. Wedderburn also asked two questions about the sedition measures in India:—We give the questions and answers below:—

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the petition of the Cutta Bar against the new legislation regarding sedition, and the contention therein, that any native Indian subject of Her Majesty who petitioned Parliament against any oppression, and thereby excited any feeling of enmity against the Government of India would now be liable to transportation for life; and whether, looking to the provisions of section 22 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, would take care that the privileges of Parliament were not infringed?

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen a letter, purporting to be written on behalf of the Cutta Bar, containing the contention to which the honourable member refers, and which, on the face of it, is absurd. I see no necessity for any special precautions to protect the privileges of Parliament.

Sir W. Wedderburn also asked the Secretary for India whether he proposed to bring under the review of Parliament the effect, upon the liberty of the Press, of the recent Acts passed by the Government of India, dealing with the law of sedition.

Lord G. Hamilton: I intend, as I have more than once stated, to lay the Acts upon the Table of the House as soon as I have received them; but I do not propose to take any other steps in connection with them.

Surely, Lord George Hamilton is not going to counsel Parliament whether he had any right or not in gagging the Indian press.

Another question of Mr. Roberts referred to the vituperative speech of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and it was very opportune. Here is the answer:—

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the reported speech of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, made in the Viceroy's Council, on the occasion of the passing of the new Sedition Law on Feb. 18, and particularly to the comparison of certain classes of the Indian people to the carbon-kite and jar; and whether, in view of the present state of public opinion in India, in reference to the new law, he will take note of language used under such circumstances by a responsible officer of an Indian province.

Now, first of all, let us declare emphatically that no one from here requested Mr. Roberts to ask the above question. It was done by him, of his own motion. We say all this to show how Sir A. Mackenzie's speech shocked an independent Englishman in England. According to him, the language of Sir A. Mackenzie was so grossly offensive that a responsible official should never have used it. But how did it strike in Bengal? Some men actually presented him an address! Anyhow the prospects of Sir A. Mackenzie in the India Council would be very much dimmed by this question of Mr. Roberts, in spite of Lord George Hamilton's attempt to create a laugh against him by his unfair reply. Yes, Sir A. Mackenzie, if he gave his *lath*, and subsequently we gave our *bath*. To men like Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Roberts, we have nothing to offer except our thanks.

FAVOURABLE OMEN.

THERE is no doubt of it, some divine influence is at work to awaken the conscience of England to its duty towards India. We have our friends, pledged to help us and protect our interests, the Wedderburns, Roberts, Cairns and others. But we see, friends are springing up like mushrooms after a rainy day, all over the Imperial country, who are as vigorous in their advocacy of the interests of the Indians as their avowed friends, enumerated above. Who ever expected that Englishmen like Messrs. Vicary, Gibbs and Grenfell, men whose names are unknown here—would volunteer help, and make common cause with the neglected people of India? This is what Mr. Grenfell says:—

Well may an Indian native, loyal to the English connection, say: Without any intention or wish, and with every desire for the good of India, England has in reality been the most disastrous and destructive foreign invader of India; and under present lines, unceasingly, and every day continues so.

The above remarkable words very correctly describe the situation of the educated Indian. He sees the excellent intentions of the masters of the country; he admits it with gratitude; yet he cannot but feel that his country is not prospering. Mr. Grenfell considers England as "the most disastrous and destructive foreign invader of India"; and this, because, under the present rule, there is a systematic draining of its resources, which did not exist before. Yet, when Mr. Grenfell, himself an Englishman, goes to the length of declaring that the British occupation has done worse than even the Mussalman invasion, he invites us, Indians, the sufferers, on whose behalf he so nobly speaks even against his own country,—he invites us to look to the brighter side of British rule. And this we can do, with satisfaction and consolation.

Wherever there is despotic rule, there must be oppression. The oppression would be infinite times greater, if the rule was alien. From this point of view, the English nation has governed India in a manner which speaks highly of their generous

nature and love of fair play. Ireland and Scotland are nearer to England, and necessarily dearer to her than India can possibly be. But Ireland and Scotland had at one time been governed by the same English people, with infinite times greater severity than India has ever been done. The English oppressed the Scotch and the Irish,—the Protestants, the Catholics, and the Catholics, the Protestants. The French massacred their own people; and the French Revolution was the cause of intolerable oppression of the wealthy over their poorer countrymen.

Considering that the English in India are irresistible, that the Indians are aliens—aliens in religion and language—it must be admitted that they have treated the subject people with remarkable kindness.

Their initial mistake was to seek to govern India by English officials, without native help. Now a rule, like this, can only succeed, if the officials, thus selected to rule, are all recruited from Angeldom. The officials find that they have irresistible powers. This leads the weak amongst them to lose the balance of their minds. The stronger and the better find it necessary to come to the protection of their less-favoured brethren, the weak, who had done wrong. And thus the whole Service is demoralized, in spite of its best efforts.

In India the officials have to do their duty; but nature prompts them also to look to their own interest. And thus they are sometimes led to sacrifice duty to interest. The officials found that the Exchange took away the earnings of those who had to send money home. They clamoured for "compensation." Now as they are already paid very high—much more than their brethren in any other part of the world,—and as the country is too poor to give them further increase in their salaries, they ought to have borne the inevitable result of an unnatural arrangement with resignation. For, be it remembered, India is the only country in the world which has to meet the Exchange difficulty, because of the systematic and incessant drain of its resources to a foreign land, without any adequate return for the same. Probably they would have submitted to the inevitable if they had masters to control their actions. But they had none; they saw that they could increase their pay at their own will, and they did it.

Now where is the angel to be found in this world of utter selfishness, who would not increase his own salary, at the expense of his fellow, if he knew that he could do it easily and safely?

So they did increase their own salary. But then, there were others who had no remittances to send home, nor had wife or children. They had no grounds whatsoever for claiming the increase. But why will John agree to serve on a lesser pay, simply because he has not a wife nor his wife is with him, when James gets a higher one for doing the same work? And thus not only did those, who suffered from the Exchange difficulty, get an increase in pay, but even those who had no such difficulty. The result was disastrous to the finances of India, and the people of the country.

Since they got their compensation, they might have stopped there. Now, as we have said above, who will not better his prospects if he can do it? They got their compensation; but they saw that this Exchange difficulty might serve them in other ways. The value of the rupee had decreased; and if they could only increase it, their compensation would be an additional advantage—a wind-fall! But how was the value of the rupee to be increased? The reply was: make it scarce. But how to make it scarce? The reply was: do not coin silver; and thus the mints were closed.

Thus the Exchange difficulty served the officials in two ways. They removed their Exchange difficulty partially by increasing the value of the rupee; and then took compensation for the Exchange difficulty which had ceased to exist in that severe form as it was before. Well, they would have been within their rights in bettering their prospects; but the mischief was, all these arrangements meant ruinous loss to the poor people of this country. The compensation meant additional burden; the closing of the mints meant ruin to the poor.

The savings of the poor consist of silver ornaments. The savings of the two hundred fifty millions of people were rendered almost valueless by the measure.

But whether it is due to the repressive measures which the country was flooded with, or due to divine influence, the conscience of England is being gradually awakened to the true condition of the Indians. We think the salvation of India is near at hand. Whenever there is a wrong, nature makes an effort to remove it. Sometimes violent methods are adopted, and sometimes gentle. In India, violent methods would have never succeeded, as the Government is stronger than the people! Here real benefit must come from what is called the gentle method. Indeed, a vast body of English people have at last come to realize that India has been unfairly treated; and we have, therefore, every hope of having a bright future before us.

A CORRESPONDENT points out to us that Sir J. Woodburn, whom we have given "so warm a welcome," wrote, "spitefully" of the Bengalees in his Minute on the Simultaneous Examination question. We are aware of the existence of this Minute; but it proves nothing. Every official, outside Bengal,

has a prejudice against the Bengalees, because he is assured, from the beginning of his India career, that there is not a more mischievous creature in existence than the Bengalee Babu. His intelligence is admitted with a groan. But is he not superficial? He is a sharp-witted creature, cowardly and treacherous in nature. How the Bengalees earned this unpopularity, we need not enquire. But he did earn it, and it yet sticks to him. Sir J. Woodburn was a natural victim to that idea, and so he wrote the Minute. But by a contact with the Bengalee Babus, he will come to know that they are not such monsters as they are represented to be. When Sir Lepel Griffin raised the Maharattas at the expense of the Bengalees, and called the latter "grass-hoppers," we proposed that the surest way of curing him of his distemper, viz., Babu-phobia, would be to make him, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By an arrangement of nature, Sir J. Woodburn is now the lord of the Bengalees. Naturally, he will now come to feel kindly towards his own people. Besides, we can take our oath upon it that the Bengalees are not as bad as they are represented to be. This fact Sir J. Woodburn will come to realize by and by. After all, he and the Bengalees are knitted together; and it would be the interest of both to love and esteem one another. Sir A. Mackenzie claimed that he had friendly feelings for the Bengalees. It would be ungrateful not to admit it. But then, like his master, Sir A. Eden, he had also an unconquerable contempt for the educated people of this province. He regarded the Bengalees as a master does his pet dog. Here is a short story. Said H. N. Kar triumphantly that the Magistrate Sahib was very kind to him, in proof of which he showed us an open letter of recommendation that he had been able to extort from that high functionary. Not knowing English, he had no idea of the contents of the precious epistle that he was carrying to its destination. It was addressed to a European indigo-planter. On opening the letter at his request, we found it to contain only one single sentence which ran to this effect: "My dear—The beast troubles me, please attend to him and oblige, etc." We could see that the Magistrate had, really, some liking for H. N. Kar or he would have never given him that letter, even though troubled for it. But yet he considered him no better than a beast.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND probably leaves us in November; and we hope the lucky financier who is selected to succeed him, will be instructed to use his pen more than his tongue. This is what that exceedingly sedate journal, the *Indian Spectator*, says:—

Loss of temper by the highest is not, after all, a new thing, nor have we any sympathy with dogmatic assertiveness. But we suppose, Sir James does not mean to lay down the proposition that whilst you may in Council freely express optimistic theories as to India's prosperity and so on, with a view to get *shabashi* from a certain set of officials and from a certain class of the public, you must not contradict them nor put forth opposite theories in that sacred place.

"This, as our readers are aware," says the *Madras Standard*, in quoting the above, "refers to the ill-manner of the Finance Minister." The *Lahore Tribune* complains of "the absence of tact, courtesy and tolerance of Sir James Westland who has made himself disagreeably conspicuous." We have thus quotations from Bombay, Madras and the Punjab papers, to show how the manners of Sir J. Westland are regarded by organs of public opinion. If it be wanted to furnish extracts from papers of other Provinces, we have enough material at hand for that purpose. But what is the good? The duties of a Finance Minister are to sit quiet, make calculations and administer the finances of the country, and not to abuse the people who find the funds to give him work. The London correspondent of the *India* summarises the net results of his financial administration in a few sentences. Sir James gave "a short review" of twenty years' Indian finance, referring to which the London correspondent says:—

Nearly five millions added to the rent of the land paid by a peasantry, the poorest in the world, who die off like flies at the approach of famine. Taxation nearly doubled, mostly by new taxes or by increase of old ones, including an increase of 25 per cent. in the salt tax which reaches the very poorest of the population. Military expenditure increasing by leaps and bounds, education almost stationary—what is an expenditure of one or one and a-half millions among 230,000,000 of people?—the rupee-debt largely increased, the sterling-debt more than doubled. These are some of the features of Indian finances during the last 20 years. It is simply untrue to say that during those years the Government of India has more than paid its way.

The mischief is that these officials have no abiding interest in the country. Neither is there any controlling agency to make them do their work properly. And thus it is that if the Finance Minister says that India has more than paid its way, his critics say that the famished and "the poorest peasantry in the world, who die off like flies at the approach of famine," have been weighted with intolerable taxation for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the Empire.

In arguing a question, even some of our highly-gifted officials are apt to forget that assertions are not facts, and that assumptions require proofs to substantiate them. Is the Honourable Mr. Risley aware that his speeches on the Municipal Bill are full of fallacies, and that many of the issues raised by him are irrelevant? Here is a statement

made by him when introducing the Municipal Bill:—

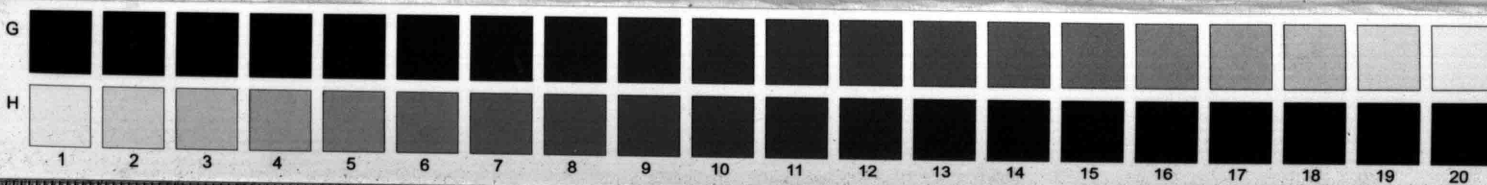
There is no interest in Calcutta that must not stand or fall with the commerce of the town. Commerce has made Calcutta; when commerce deserts it, house property will dwindle in value, lawyers will lose their clients, schools their pupils, and Calcutta will become a city of the dead like Bruges or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

The above is a very fine piece of rhetoric. But is it true that every interest in Calcutta will vanish with the departure of European commerce from the town? There are thousands of landholders and house-owners in Calcutta. Their concern is only with those people who reside here for other than commercial purposes—for medical or legal profession, education, health, or Government service. What is it to them whether commerce falls or stands? "Commerce has made Calcutta," says Mr. Risley. Is not this a trifle extravagant assertion? Commerce has made only a very small portion of modern Calcutta. It is still more extravagant to declare that Calcutta will become "a city of the dead," that "house-property will dwindle in value, etc." if it is deserted by commerce. At the most, it may then be another Madras, Allahabad or Lahore. But remove the High Court, the Small Cause Court, the Government offices, the fort, and the interests of the Indian population from Calcutta, and let commerce alone remain here. What will then be its position? It will dwindle into a Karachi or some such commercial port! As the seat of the Supreme and Local Governments and the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and as the centre of education and modern civilization, it is bound to be the first city in the Empire. It is these advantages, and not commerce, which have attracted the pick of the Bengalee nation to Calcutta. As for house-property dwindling in value, why, what we find is that the value of land has been doubled within the past five years, though trade has shown a falling-off during that period. Is it necessary to tell Mr. Risley what has led to this increase in value of land? Malaria and executive vagaries have driven thousands of men from the Muffassil to find health and protection in Calcutta. The earthquake has also compelled hundreds of Zemindars and other well-to-do people to leave their homes and come to Calcutta; and there is no doubt of it that value of land and house-property will rise still higher in consequence of this large influx of people from the Muffassil, where her commerce "falls or stands."

NEED we say why Mr. Risley is so anxious to prove that Calcutta is a commerce-made town? For, if it is admitted that Calcutta owes its increasing prosperity to commerce, then you are bound to admit that the European community, representing commerce in the city, should have a supreme voice in the administration of the Municipality! And thus Mr. Risley goes on making assertions after assertions, forgetting that assertions are always assertions and cannot be converted into facts by being repeated over and over again. Says Mr. Risley: "The municipal government of Calcutta has passed into the hands of the educated Hindus. The Europeans ought to have a predominant influence in the affairs of the town." That is to say, according to the sense of justice of Mr. Risley, the Hindus should only pay taxes, and the Europeans enjoy all power! If the Municipality is controlled mainly by the Hindus, it is because the Municipality is maintained by the money of the Hindus mainly. In another place, says he: "Once admit, as every reasonable man must admit, that the commercial community have an unquestionable right to an effective voice in the municipal government of Calcutta, there is, I believe, no practical means of enlisting their co-operation but that which is now put forward." Here Mr. Risley proves his case in a very simple way. Those who will not admit that commerce has an unquestionable right to an effective voice, are, according to him, unreasonable men. But as people can't afford to be regarded unreasonable by such a high authority as Mr. Risley, so every one must admit that commerce should have an effective voice. And when you have admitted so much, you have no escape but to admit that the system of municipal government, proposed by Mr. Risley, is the only one suited to Calcutta! It is in this way that Mr. Risley has argued the whole question. We do not, however, blame him in the least. He had no option but to adopt this line of argument, as the impossible feat of justifying the unjustifiable was imposed upon him.

MR. THEODORE BECK is grateful to the Mussalmans and tries to serve them. But would it serve the cause of the Mussalmans, if it was established that the country is getting richer under British rule? Mr. Beck is a bitter opponent of the Congress, and is teaching his Mussalman constituents to dislike that organization. The premier Congressman in India is Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is heroically fighting to prove that India is getting poorer. Who is the greater friend of the Mussalmans,—Mr. Beck or Mr. Naoroji? This is what the *Star* remarks:—

The average English financier regards India as a lemon to be squeezed. Various schemes for milking the cow are of little avail, if the cow itself is dying of starvation. But the ruling classes continue to take far more



of bi-metallism than of the awful poverty of India.

But would not the interests of the countrymen of Mr. Beck here be served if India's poverty were admitted? All these considerations have no force with Mr. Beck. The Congress says that the country is getting poorer; he, as an apostle of do-nothing, must needs say that the country is getting wealthier. The efforts of Mr. Beck in this direction will not secure for him the good opinion of intelligent Mussalmans. Nor will his own countrymen here thank him for his labours, "W B", a countryman of Mr. Beck, writes in the columns of the *Pioneer* to say that "the fruit of all his efforts will, I fear, be mostly evil."

The trial of Private Killick, of the East Surrey Regiment, on a charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, has, as will have been seen from the report of the proceedings of the case, published in our last issue, ended in his acquittal. Here is the story of the prosecution, as related by Mr. Ryves, Government Prosecutor:

The prisoner and another soldier went out shooting birds with Lee Metford rifles. They brought down several pea-fowl with bullets; and either because of the strong religious objection among Hindus to the slaughter of these sacred birds, or because the prisoner was trespassing, a Hindu field-labourer, named Janak Singh, went up to stop the sport, and to get possession of the dead birds. The prisoner refused to give up his bag, and walked on, Janak Singh following and remonstrating. Presently Janak Singh, who was a particularly big and powerful man, took hold of the birds, whereupon the prisoner let them go, drew a large hunting-knife from his belt, and inflicted a wound upon Janak Singh's arm. Janak Singh, who was carrying a lathi, retorted, with a swinging blow across the prisoner's back, which knocked him forward on his hands, and made him drop his rifle and loose his helmet. Three other field-labourers, who had followed at a short distance, listening to the altercation, ran up, and one of them got hold of the rifle, springing to his feet, the prisoner brandished his knife again, and frightened the native, who had seized the rifle into dropping it again. Then the prisoner and his comrade (who had stood aloof all the time) gave up all the pea-fowl they had, and went off. Meanwhile the wound in Janak Singh's arm was a very serious one, the main artery having been severed; and in the absence of proper attention, he was rapidly bleeding to death. One of the labourers ran off to report the occurrence; but long before he came back, Janak Singh had expired from loss of blood.

Several villagers were produced by the prosecution to corroborate the above story. For the defence, an extraordinary story was told to explain away the fatal wounds on the person of the deceased. We shall narrate it in the words of the prisoner:

"After I had winged the pea-fowl which Roll captured, some natives, armed with lathis, surrounded me. I shouted to Roll to come to my help, but instead of doing so he ran away. I drew my knife with the object of frightening the natives, but one of them came on and struck me a heavy blow across the back, which knocked me down. I was carrying a pea-fowl in the same hand on which I was holding the knife; and while I was on the ground, a native made a snatch for the pea-fowl. Possibly in that way he ran his arm against the knife."

On all previous occasions, the gun exploded in a scuffle between the soldier and the deceased native, and exploded always towards the latter and never towards the former, and killed him. This time, however, the knife turned against the native, and cut him fatally. As usual in such cases, the prosecution evidence was somewhat defective, and the jury, composed of Europeans and Eurasians, acquitted the prisoner, without waiting for the charge of the Judge. The results of these trials are making every right-minded Englishman feel sorry. This is what the *Pioneer* says:

Yes, the matter is getting into a huge scandal, and ought to be stopped with a strong hand.

If we have not yet dealt with the details of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, it is because the root of the evil lies in its principle. This principle is contained in a nutshell. As the law stands now, it is the elected representatives of the rate-payers who are empowered to manage the affairs of the Municipality. This is what ought to be, if you allow a self-governing body for the chief city of the Empire. Under the present Act, the Corporation, consisting of fifty elected and twenty-five nominated Commissioners, fix the salary of the Chairman, appoint the Vice-Chairman, the Engineer, the Health Officer and all Municipal servants, drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards. It is they who, after a full discussion, sanction the budget and give contracts, which sometimes involve several lakhs of rupees. The Chairman and other executive officers of the Corporation are, no doubt, free to do whatever they like; but yet they are subject to a healthy control of the Corporation. In short, the voice of the Corporation, as now constituted, is supreme in all matters; and the Government can interfere only when it fails in certain specified duties, imposed upon it by law. Local self-government, as it is understood in all parts of the world, both in theory and practice, is thus the principle of the existing Act.

The Bill proposes a radical change in the present constitution of the Corporation. Under its provisions, the Corporation shall, no doubt, consist of seventy-five Commissioners, 50 of whom shall be elected by the different wards, and the remaining 25, selected by the Government and the three European

Associations in the following proportion: namely, Government, 15, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 4, the Calcutta Trades Association 4, and the Port Commissioners 2; but all the powers, which these 75 Commissioners now enjoy, shall be taken out of their hands and vested in two or three authorities, namely, (1) a General Committee of the Corporation; (2) a Chairman of the Corporation; and (3) Government.

The General Committee shall consist of twelve members, besides the Chairman of the Corporation; and these twelve members shall be recruited from the body of 75 Commissioners in the following manner: (a) four shall be elected from amongst themselves by the 50 elected Commissioners; (b) two shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce one, by the Trades Association, and one, by the Port Commissioners; and (c) four shall be appointed by the Local Government.

Under the present Act, the Government has no voice in the municipal administration of the town; but the Bill empowers it to fix the salary of the Chairman, which the Commissioners do now. The Government shall also appoint the Vice-Chairman, to be called Deputy Chairman, who is now appointed by the Corporation. Nay, every appointment carrying a salary of more than one thousand rupees per mensem, shall be subject to the approval of the Government. Then, again, all contracts, involving an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees, should have the previous sanction of the Government.

AS REGARDS the position of the Chairman, he and other executive officers shall not be responsible, as now, either to the Corporation or the proposed General Committee. The executive will be made thoroughly independent. Under the present system, if the Chairman, or the Engineer, or the Health Officer, or any other executive officer, fails in his duty, his conduct can be discussed, and, if found guilty, censured, by the Corporation. But the Bill proposes to make them the absolute masters of the situation. The Chairman shall also make every contract on behalf of the Corporation, either with the previous approval of the General Committee, if it involves a sum of more than five thousand rupees, or with that of the Local Government if it is a matter of more than a lakh of rupees. He will also have the power of disposing of all appointments, carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 300 and less.

The functions of the General Committee are not clearly defined; at least we do not find them so defined. Indeed, the Bill is such a jumble that one does not know where to find the thing he wants to know. Neither was this portion of the Bill very clearly explained by Mr. Risley in his speech. It seems, however, that the General Committee will frame the budget estimate, exercise some control over certain classes of appointments, and the contracts and other matters, which the Chairman may bring before them. The General Committee shall meet every week, and every member of the Committee shall receive a fee of thirty-two rupees for each meeting. That is to say, if there are four meetings of the Committee every month, (there may be more) then the fees of the 12 members will amount to Rs. 1,536 per mensem. Besides, every member of a Sub-Committee shall get a fee of sixteen rupees for each meeting; and there may be several Sub-Committees. So it is quite fair to assume that the amount of fees may come up to Rs. 3,000 a month. Is not this a most pleasant feature of the Municipal Bill? Thirty-six thousand rupees or more of the municipal fund, wrung out of the poor rate-payers of the town, will annually go to fatten the members who are so very public-spirited that they will not attend municipal meetings unless they are heavily fed!

As regards the composition of the General Committee, it will be seen that it consists of only four representatives of the general rate-payers, the others being Europeans or Government-appointed men. Popular representation is thus nowhere in the Committee. It is needless to say that the four representatives of the rate-payers will, as a rule, be swamped by the eight European and Government-nominated members and the popular side of a question will have no chance in the Committee.

As for the Corporation of 75 members, they will exist only in name. They will meet once in a quarter to discuss the budget or some such large questions; but if they differ in any matter with the General Committee, the Chairman shall refer the subject of the dispute to the Government whose decision on the point shall be final. The strangest part of the arrangement is that, though the General Committee is, only a Committee of the Corporation, the Corporation shall have no power to exercise any control over their own Committee!

The matter then stands thus. The Chairman is the supreme master in the Corporation. The General Committee, in which popular element is practically nil, is another supreme authority in the Corporation. And, finally, under section 22 of the Bill, if the Local Government is only "of opinion

that any of the duties of the Corporation are being neglected or inadequately provided for," it may practically extinguish the Corporation by appointing a Commission of Enquiry.

Under the present state of things, the municipal government is carried on by the representatives of the Corporation; under the proposed arrangement, an irresistible and irresponsible executive, and a Committee, divested of the popular element, will manage the affairs of Calcutta. In short, if the principle of the present Act, as stated above, is local self-government, that of the Bill is the reverse of it, that is to say, it is absolute executive control. The rate-payers will be left absolutely at the mercy of the executive, uncontrolled by any authority, if the principle of the Bill be accepted. It is for the people of Calcutta to decide whether they shall welcome this change or regard it with alarm and horror. Hitherto the Municipality was their own; but it will pass into the hands of a close bureau of eight men if the Bill be passed. We doubt not, every large-hearted Englishman will deplore this retrograde move from the self-governing to the centralized official model. Even in 1863, the Justices controlled the Chairman.

WILLIAM BHUNDELL, a time-expired soldier, who was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, with having grievously caused hurt to an old sweetmeat-seller, has been convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. The story of the complainant, who was for more than two months in hospital for treatment, is that he was struck simply because he had asked the accused to pay for the sweets he had eaten. The accused pleaded that he was drunk at the time of the occurrence and had no recollection of what had happened. There is no doubt of it that the Bombay Police Magistrate has done far better than the Joint Magistrate of Agra, who let off a European with a fine of Rs. 200 for having kicked a "native," resulting in his death. We can guarantee that for some time to come, rough Europeans in Bombay will feel some regard for the persons of natives. By-the-by, will the authorities take any steps to punish departmentally Private Killick, who has just been acquitted of the charge of having caused the death of Janak Singh, for having gone out on a shooting expedition without any pass? It is not sufficient for the purpose of a check upon the conduct of European soldiers, that such rules should exist, but that any violation of them should be visited with severe punishment. The hearing of the charge against Charles Paise, of throwing a woman over the bund wall, has been adjourned till 1st May. The injured woman being yet not in a position to bear the strain of giving evidence.

A RUMOUR was prevalent to the effect that several real cases of plague had occurred in the town and the Government was about to enforce plague regulations in Calcutta. In spite of all our efforts, we could not secure any authentic accounts of these alleged cases. We are absolutely sure that if the plague had really entered our city, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would have immediately announced the fact. The appearance of plague is always preceded by the death of a large number of rats. Then again, we know it as a fact that the health of the town of Bombay was abnormally bad when it was visited by the pestilence. In Calcutta, neither dead rats have been found, nor is the health of the town, bad. On the other hand, the town has never been so healthy as now. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that all the supposed plague cases are only ordinary cases of fever, accompanied by swellings in the groins. Be that as it may, if plague really overtakes the town, which God forbid, we hope, the Government will see its way to enforce the plague regulations, with as little rigour as possible. Segregation is a method which is very repugnant to the genius of the Indian nation. The general feeling is that the Government should avoid it, if possible, and would resort to some such means as are equally effective but not hurtful to the susceptibilities of the people.

The letter of Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar, and the reply which he had extorted from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, are very interesting documents, showing, as they do, how this charge of obstructiveness and incompetency, brought against the elected Commissioners of Calcutta, is fictitious. Six medical officers, it will be remembered, were deputed by the Local Government to make a sanitary survey of the town. Their reports disclosed "an appalling state of things," and some of the details were so terrible that Mr. Risley omitted those "horrors" from his speech in Council. One of these "horrors," it seems, was some privies in the Armenian Street, which were found in a bad condition. Such an opportunity of vilifying the elected Commissioners, was too good to be lost; so, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in his letter to the Indian Government, specially drew its attention to this gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners, as an example "of the way in which sanitary improvements at times are dealt with." The late Lieutenant-Governor accused the Commissioners, specially Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar, of having refused a sum of Rs. 2,138 for laying unfiltered water-

pipes, demanded by Health Officer, which, if granted, would, Sir Alexander's opinion, have put an end to the nuisance. Babu Nalin Behari's letter discloses the real state of affairs. It has not only the elected Commissioners, the Chairman himself, who refused them, on the very good ground that no water for flushing being available, it would have been not only a waste of money to lay the pipes, but the laying the pipes would have aggravated the insupportable condition of the privies. The reply Sir Alexander Mackenzie is characteristic of him. He exonerates the Commissioners, and specially Babu Nalin Behari, from the charge of obstructiveness. But what did he throw this responsibility upon at all without due enquiry? He withdrew the charge; but he had not one word of regret for having tried to traduce a body of gentlemen who had devoted their time to the good of the Corporation without remuneration whatever. But the strangest part of the affair is that the present constitution of the Municipality is to be demolished upon this sort of unfounded charges, preferred by one who had been nourishing a feeling of deep prejudice against the system since last twenty years, or more, and who next act on becoming the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to attack it.

REFERRING to the complaint, inflicted on Blundell, a time-expired soldier, "Looker-on" writes to the *Advocate of India*:

In your issue of last evening, a case is reported in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced one William Blundell, a time-expired soldier, to four months' rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to an old and infirm sweetmeat-seller named Dugroo Rama. The evidence of the case Surgeon, Goudaldas Tejpal Hospital, made it clear that Dugroo had been savagely assaulted, that the frontal bone of his skull had been fractured, that the man's life was in danger for two days, that he had been in hospital for over two months, consequent upon the injuries he had received, and at the unfortunate man was still unable to follow his ordinary avocation. The learned Magistrate, upon the evidence, held the Dugroo had done nothing to provoke the assault, which was characterised as cowardly in the extreme, and yet Blundell was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment only. The case is one considering the manner in which it has been dealt with by the Magistrate, which calls for the attention of Government and the High Court. Had Dugroo Rama died from the effects of the blow inflicted upon him, Blundell would have been committed to the Sessions Court for murder. Dugroo escapes by a miracle, and therefore Blundell gets but four months' imprisonment. Surely, this is offering a premium on ruffianism. If the public are to be protected from crimes of violence against the person, the action of the Magistrate in this case is, not calculated to effect that end.

Yes, the accused has been very leniently dealt with; but yet, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has done better than many of his confreres. Did not the accused in the Cawnpur kicking case, commit a far more serious offence than Blundell? Still he was let off with only a fine of Rs. 200. As a rule, however, European offenders are not even fined—they are let off and, sometimes with an excellent certificate of good conduct and an expression of honor at the perversity of native witnesses who are incapable of telling the truth. As to the complaint of "Looker-on" that Blundell escaped from being committed, why, the probability is, he would have been then acquitted!

WHILE on this subject, it is not altogether out of place to show by an illustration the great aversion manifested by European offenders to be tried by Indian jurors. We refer to the case of the European soldier who was tried at the Allahabad High Court Sessions on a charge of fatally wounding a Hindu labourer, named Janak Singh. Before the jury was empanelled, there was a discussion between the Judge and Mr. Boys, counsel for the accused, in regard to the composition of the jury to try the case.

Mr. Boys asked the Court to admit no Hindus on the jury.

The Judge: You have your right of challenge.

Mr. Boys said he had only the right to challenge a certain number, and he wanted the Court to rule that this was a case in which no Hindu ought to sit.

The Judge: Why so?

Mr. Boys said, the trouble in this case had arisen from the shooting of pea-fowl. These birds were sacred in the estimation of Hindus, and Hindu jurors must be expected to bear some resentment against an accused man, guilty of an act, so offensive to their religious prejudices.

The learned Judge said he could not keep a man out of a jury because of his religion; but Mr. Boys might show by examination that a particular jurymen had pre-conceived prejudices against the prisoner, such as would be likely to prevent him from returning a true and impartial verdict.

Mr. Boys: I will do that, then.

On the first Hindu juror being called, Mr. Boys asked: Do you object to pea fowl being killed?

The Judge: You cannot ask him that.

Mr. Boys: Will your Lordship say how I am to question him?

The Judge: No, I cannot suggest questions to you. I think you had better be content with your right of challenge.

Mr. Boys: Then I will challenge every Hindu who may be called.

This Mr. Boys did, and in the end, a jury was empanelled, consisting entirely of Europeans and Eurasians.

A Hindu has no right to try a European; but a European has every right to try a Hindu! Such is the sense of justice of a

class of Europeans in this country. When a Hindu is tried before a High Court, he can, of course, like the European, challenge jurors; but, it avails him very little for a simple reason. The number of European special jurors are at least double of those recruited from the Indian community. At least, this is the case in Calcutta. That eminent counsel, Mr. Jackson, brought this scandal to the notice of the Chief Justice during the trial of the *Banga-basi* case; and His Lordship strongly commented upon this disgraceful state of affairs. Since then, some improvement has, no doubt, been made in this direction in the Calcutta High Court; but the proportion between European and Indian special jurors is yet, as we said, two to one. We do not know who is responsible for it; but we are told that while merchant's clerks are considered quite competent to serve as special jurors because of their white colour, many educated Indians, belonging to high families, are deemed unfit as such. This is unfair; and we trust, the attention of His Lordship the Chief Justice will be drawn to this undesirable situation. Well, if it is two to one in Calcutta, it is far worse in Bombay, Allahabad and Madras. It was thus that Mr. Tilak could get only three Indian jurors by exhausting his right of challenge. The European accused, however, do not labour under this disadvantage. They always succeed in eliminating all Indian element and securing at least an absolute majority of their own nationality. It is thus that, as a rule, a European prisoner, in the face of the clearest evidence of his guilt, is acquitted by his own countrymen. The special jury list in every Presidency town is at the root of grave failures of justice; and the Chief Justice of every High Court should get it revised, so that the representatives of all communities may be proportionately represented in it.

SCIENCE NOTES.

RONTGEN rays act on the skin, burning it, brown like sunlight, and even blistering it if long applied.

A STAB wound of the heart has just been sewed up by a German surgeon; and the patient recovered.

LADYBIRDS are being imported into Egypt from New South Wales, in order to protect fruit from parasitic insects.

THE greatest height ever reached in a balloon was 16,100 ft; two of the three aeronauts who made this ascent were suffocated.

NEARLY all lions are "left-handed." A famous explorer says that when one desires to strike a forcible blow the animal almost always uses the left paw.

THE frog cannot breathe with its mouth open, its breathing apparatus being so arranged as to exclude air at all times except when the nostrils alone are working.

THERE is no plant which animals so detest as the castor-oil plant. A goat will starve rather than eat it, and those destroyers of everything green, the locust and army worm will not feed upon it.

A MATERIAL has recently been produced which is said to be a splendid substitute for leather, and only costs one-third as much. It is made of one thickness of drill or duck with a heavy surface coating.

ACCORDING to the Premier of New Zealand, a homing pigeon flew from Victoria to New Zealand in three days. The distance is about 1,000 miles, and the bird must have flown without rest at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour.

IT is estimated that twenty-two acres of land is necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat. The same space of land, if devoted to wheat culture, would feed 42 people; if to oats, 88; potatoes, Indian corn, and rice, 195; and if to the plantain or bread-fruit tree, over 6,000 people.

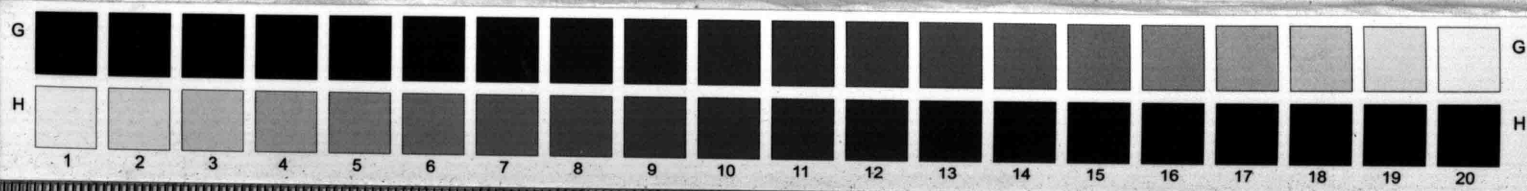
MAHOMED ALI alias Saudagar, who was found guilty of the murders of Privates Taylor and Evans during the Bombay riots of the 9th of March last, and was sentenced to be hanged by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyebjee, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday, the 7th of May next.

A SEVERE thunderstorm passed over Poona on Saturday. A flash of lightning killed a man near the Government central mhowra distillery. A Hindu on horseback was thrown down and dragged a considerable distance. There was also a destructive fire the following afternoon at Ghorpore, in the lines of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

THE survey field work of the Thairawaddy-Henzada-Bassein extension of the Burma Railway is finished. The party goes to Maymyo for the recess to complete the drawings and estimate of the project. The construction is expected to begin on 1st December. The work on the Ghat Section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, between Mandalay and Maymyo, is progressing rapidly since December. The rail-laying will probably take place in July.

SOME very interesting and extensive Buddhist ruins are situated beyond the village of Bagh, 4 miles to the West of Lundi Kotal. The ruins appear to be those of a large fort, and considering their immense antiquity are in very good preservation. A long subterranean passage was explored by some of the officers; the passage was of such small dimensions that the only means of progression were by crawling on hands and knees.

A SUIT for damages has recently been filed in the Bombay High Court against the Editor and Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* by Messrs. Leopold and Co., Chemists, for defamation on account of certain statements made in that paper concerning the supply of disinfectants to the Bombay Municipality and the Plague Committee for which that firm had obtained a contract and which formed the subject of discussion at one of the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Corporation. The plaintiff firm has assessed damages at Rs. 25,000.



Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

OR
SALVATION FOR ALL.BY
BARU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Paper cover ... Rs. 1-12
Cloth bound ... Rs. 2-4

Postage extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

A METEOR.—On last Friday night, at about 7-25 P.M. (Madras time), a meteor passed over Jamalpur, converting for the time being the dark night into a moon-lit one with its flashes.

A PROPOSAL TO ARM POLICE.—A proposal has been jointly submitted by the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police and the head of the Bengal Police to the local Government, or the establishment of an Armed European Reserve Force to meet contingencies, such as riots among mill hands, &c. The matter is under consideration.

SIBPUR C.E. COLLEGE.—Owing to the great delay in publishing the results of the University Examinations this year, the opening of the Engineer and Apprentice Department classes of the Sibpur College has been changed from the 6th to the 27th June 1898. Intending applicants should apply as soon as the results are published.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley, member of the Board of Revenue, having taken leave for three months, Mr. P. Nolan officiates for him, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell goes to the Rajshahi Division as Officiating Commissioner and Mr. R. Carstairs is appointed to Act as Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

THE WEATHER.—A Simla telegram, dated the 26th, says:—The weather is warming up. Strong hot winds are blowing down the Ganges plain, and the heat and dryness over Northern India are excessive. Lucknow, Jhansi, and Khandwa all report temperatures over 113 degrees. Thunderstorms have given fair rain to Burma; nearly two inches are reported at Yammethin and Tunghoo; over two inches at Colombo, and one inch at Bellary.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.—There was rain over a considerable part of the Province during the week ending 25th.—Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but more rain is required in parts. The young crops of sugarcane, indigo and china millet are doing well. The spring rice is being harvested and the gathering of the mahua flowers in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions is almost over. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in a few districts, but on the whole the prices remained practically the same as in the previous week. Cattle-disease is reported from places in Burdwan, Hughli, the 24 Parganas, Nadia, Shahabad, Monghyr, Palna, the Sonthal Parganas, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum. Fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the Pleadship examination held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of March last:—Sricharan Sen, Purno Chandra De, Asvini Kumar Das, Janki Prasad, Atul Chandra Datta, Ambica Chandra Pal, Kedar Nath Sanyal, Kailas Chander Chakravarti, Lalan Chandra Sarkar, Satis Chandra Roy, Sashibhusan Sinha, Jyotindra Chandra Das Gupta, Abinash Chandra Ghosh, Ashutosh Bhunia, Hem Chandra Mitra, Mohesh Chandra Chakravarti, Shib Nath Das, Sarat Chandra Bhattacharjee, Tarini Chandra Ghosh, Janaki Nath Sinha, Indu Bhushan Ray Chaudhuri, Lohit Mohan Banerji, Ramdas Mukherji, Alak Narain, Syed Azimuddin Hyder, Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, Radha Binode Biswas, Debendra Nath Guha, Jogindra Narayan Datta, Adadh Bihari Sinha, Ram Charan Sanyal, Yadgar Ali, Abdul Hafiz, Golok Chandra Kar, Nripendra Narain Roy Chaudhuri, Mohendra Nath Pradhan, Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Monindra Nath Banerji, Abinash Mukherjee, Hriday Nath Maji, Bhairab Nath Roy, Ananda Mohan Dass, Durga Mohan Banerjee, Upendra Nath Bandhyopadhyay, Dwijendra Nath Mukherjee, Mohendra Nath Bose, Rebati Mohan Ghosh, Hari dhone Mitra and Radha Nath Sarma.

DARING DACOITY.—A correspondent writes:—A daring dacoity has been committed in the vicinity of the Jaldhup Police station, in the District of Sylhet, on the night of the 18th instant. A gang of dacoits, consisting of about 30 or 35 men, amongst whom were some Kabulees, went to the house of one Nava Kisoro Surma, a wealthy money-lender of Kasaripara, armed with dangerous weapons, and after brutally assaulting the inmates of the house, decamped with a booty worth about Rs. 20,000 in cash and utensils. Information was laid at the thana the same night. The police, however, did not turn up before 11 A.M. the next day, although the place is only three miles from the station.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO QUEEN-EMPRESS.—Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, President of the Tenth Bengal Provincial Conference, has received the following communication, dated the 28th March last, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department:—With reference to your letter, dated the 13th June, 1897, I am directed to inform you that the address of congratulation presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Emress of India, by the members of the Tenth Bengal Provincial Conference, in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign, was duly transmitted to England through the Government of India, and that it has been intimated to this Government that Her Majesty was pleased to receive their congratulations very graciously. With regard to the several prayers appended to the address, it has been observed that the course followed is irregular and that consequently no orders upon them will be issued.

THE Russian Government is now founding a new Oriental Linguistic Academy at Port Arthur.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

LECTURE BY DR. WEIR.

DR. T. S. WEIR, the Health Officer of Bombay, delivered a lecture on the 20th instant at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on the subject of the plague in Bombay, its history and the means that have been taken to overcome it.

Dr. Weir traced the history of the rise and progress of plague in Bombay, and compared the visitation and measures adopted to stamp it out to epidemics of plague of ancient times and their treatment. In the course of a strong advocacy of the protective value of inoculation he said:—There is now serum ready for a couple of hundred thousand people. I have contended since last year that an effort should be made to resist the spread of the disease by inoculation of Professor Haffkine's serum and that measures should be taken for inoculation just as they are taken against small pox. The object of ordinary disinfection, I hold, is to kill or prevent the multiplication of the organisms in particular places or the alterations of the conditions under which they exist, or in other words, the object is either to kill or to avert their development. Koch has laid down a principle for the treatment of the individual, which is nearly applicable to the house. In dealing with the organisms of this disease it is helpless to attempt to kill them at all; it is possible to discourage their growth. I give an instance of what I have in mind. Yeast plants will not grow or ferment in a sugar solution, which has been treated with ether, until the ether has been removed. This reminds us of contact segregation. Unless that disinfection is carried out with common sense it brings disinfection into ridicule. I have seen, days after cases occurred, people removed from houses and all their goods sent through the crowded town. It is dangerous to send goods in open carts from an infected house to a camp. It is the same as if we, when we dirtied our hands instead of washing them, went to a chemist some miles off for some disinfecting fluid to rub on them. The dress worn by the mass of the people made up of a cotton cloth, need not be taken to a camp to be cleansed or disinfected. It needs only to be spread out in the open air for a few hours at this season, when the sun is bright, to be thoroughly disinfected, and moreover, there is a ready and thorough means of disinfection in every house, owing to the custom of the people using boiling hot water to bathe in. Disinfection in a camp can never be relied on unless most carefully supervised. The disinfecting chamber will be found to be heated to the temperature of a Turkish bath, and the solution of perchloride of mercury will be kept in tanks, alongside which people will bathe in and splash or dip metal vessels into it. When any article of little value is found that has come in contact with a plague patient and is soiled, there is only one right way of treating it, and that is burning it or boiling it on the spot. There ought to be no carting away of such articles through the town. Let us not be mystified and misled by words. Every housewife in preparing jam has to be as careful in the sterilization of it, as a bacteriologist in a laboratory in the treatment of his tubes. If there was any hope that the policy pursued would prevent the spread of plague, whatever sacrifices it might entail, ought to be endured. But there is little hope that any of the measures being adopted will prevent the spread of the disease. Quarantine is right but is there any hope that quarantine can prevent the spread of a disease carried by rodents, and of all rodents by the parasite of men, the rat? If the measures now taken failed with the ancients, there is little hope they will succeed with us. The policy pursued against plague is placing the whole people in an opposition to Government; and I would ask, has it been serious? considered what the effect must be throughout the country of the humiliating sight of officials chased for their lives by excited mobs? The Health Department might, at any time, either in 1896 or in the following year, have caused a riot; the slightest indiscretion would have excited the people into frenzy, by the policy was directed by common-sense, and the measures were applied according to the temper of the people. Mr. Snow led the wisdom and courage to modify the measures and save the city. The Commission has taken a strong view that the conservancy of the city was not to be interrupted, and that the halalkhore and scavengers were to be treated in the buildings in which they lived. They have been so treated, and they have suffered less than most classes of the population. It was urged that the halalkhore and scavengers should not be treated differently to the rest of the population. What, I would ask, is, what would have been the position of the city had the halalkhore and scavengers joined the strike? The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, may be congratulated that the conservancy is about the only business in Bombay that has not been interfered with.

We have now seen in a week plague appear and become epidemic in Kurrachee, in a city and in a country where measures had been carried out—measures that, we were told and believed, had stamped out the disease and prevented its recurrence. If there are measures that will prevent the spread of this disease, let us not ask why they have not been applied in Kurrachee in the last week. Let us, in God's name, ask that they be applied at once and the epidemic stayed. The City may congratulate the Municipality on having followed through this great time of tribulation a policy of enlightenment and of encouragement, to scientific knowledge. All that has been done by M. Haffkine to discover a prophylactic has been done through the assistance of the Municipality; and Dr. Galtieri has one from Florence, with a serum prepared under Professor Lustig at the invitation of the Municipality. The Municipality alone has attempted to scientifically resist the disease.

Never Knew It To Fa

MR. R. JOHNSTON, Rawalpindi, says:—I have personally tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have given it to travellers who were passing through a hot country, and I must say I never knew it to fail, and all it is supposed to be in its effects. It is a medicine I can recommend, and one that everybody should keep.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine in use for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera-Morbis and Cholera, and is for sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

this not be forgotten to the honour of the City and to the honour of the Corporation.

You will expect me to speak of the future. Plague is only reviving in India. Unless the microbe is destroyed by some natural cause there is not a place in which it has appeared in any historical period to which it will not spread. It may spread far beyond India. So long as there is a rat diseased with plague in Bombay or elsewhere, the disease will continue to occur. Let there be no deception. While small populations may retreat from their habitations before the disease for the people of large cities there is no such way of escape. For them there are three chief defences—inoculation, ventilation, and destruction of the rat population. It will be said—Are we to sit with folded hands. I remember a story of the Duke of Wellington when crossing the Channel in a great storm. The captain came to tell him that there was no hope; then said the great soldier, "I shall go and lie down." The Duke did not run about the deck, wringing his hands and wasting his strength. We who see unmovable a destruction of life from poverty in the long years, much greater than from plague, do not cry out to do that which cannot be done, nor do we weep because men must die. We accept the inevitable law of nature, and bear with a destiny which cannot be avoided. I have now finished, and while we have with us a pestilence let us not excite a plague mania. (Loud applause.)

SQUEEZING INDIA.

THE Government of India finds itself confronted with an actual realised deficit of Rs. 1,700,000 for 1896-97 as well as with a prospective deficit of Rs. 5,280,000 for the financial year 1897-98, now running to completion. The Budget estimate for 1898-99, indeed, shows a surplus of Rs. 890,000; but the wildest military financier would not care to stake his old cocked-hat upon the possibility of its final accuracy; and we may therefore, for the time being, reasonably disregard it. We have, therefore, a combined probable deficit for the two consecutive years, 1896-98, of Rs. 6,980,000, say Rs. 4,650,000. Now an exchequer whose aim it is to possess a reputation for solvency, cannot get along on deficits, however golden its anticipations for coming years may be. The Indian Government, whatever the errors of judgment which we at least attribute to it, does try to be straightforward. Despite the curious complexity of its book-keeping system (we would not offend, when the Indian Government sees a fact, that it thinks it sees only, it acknowledges and faces that fact like the martial spirit it is. So now it is spending more than it is getting. It cannot spend less; therefore, it must get more. Additional taxation can afford but poor support; for it is the habit of the ryot, as soon as he finds himself with a grain of rice too much for his own stomach to hold, to propagate himself until consumption overtakes production; so that the margin of luxury, available for taxation, is not wide. Saddled with the impossibility of raising revenue to the level of expenditure, the Indian Government must of necessity borrow. Accordingly, the Secretary of State intends to raise Rs. 6,000,000 sterling as permanent debt, though of this sum Rs. 3,380,000 is required for the discharge of existing debentures, so that only Rs. 2,620,000 is fresh debt. He also renews Rs. 6,000,000 of outstanding temporary debt, but the present has quite enough to do to answer for its own sins. But a contemplated internal loan of Rs. 3,000,000 will apparently represent fresh debt, making, with the Rs. 2,620,000 previously referred to, a total of about Rs. 4,620,000.

Although we do not exactly echo the sentiment of an enthusiastic contemporary that "this state of affairs is simply appalling," we certainly think that it contains elements of danger which if not detected and suppressed in time, may, in all likelihood, result in ultimate disaster. Now, we lay claim to a vast respect for the British public for its sound sober sense and its general honesty of purpose. But the British public has not a notion about public finance; its fiscal convictions are imprinted by its favourite politicians, that is to say, after its own pocket. When the matter in hand is its own taxes, the British public splutters, reiterates with the utmost violence the arguments he has read that morning in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being or the Leader of the Opposition as the case may be, quarrels with his best friend about it, and—pays. If he were not absolutely obliged either to pay or to "have a man in," he would dismiss the matter from his mind, or, rather, never attempt to force an entry for it there. So it is with Indian finance.

The magnificent sentimental side of the British public seizes upon the poverty of the poor Indian, and is very pleased to lay the whole responsibility for it upon the Government, and its frontier was—and there is some truth in that. Mark, now, this general rule that the interest taken by the British politician in a given subject is exactly proportionate to that of the British voter. Naturally, then, his interest in Indian finance is of the most microscopic dimensions. His knowledge is perhaps even smaller. In fine, he treats it in much the same fashion as he treats the naval estimates, for instance, and other subjects of no importance; that is to say he seizes the opportunity to go to see the last new play in order to recreate himself for the forthcoming important debate upon the domestic policy of the Sultan of Turkey.

It is often said with some show of reason that England is bound by common honesty and according to every right standard at least to share the expense of these recurring frontier wars if not to bear the whole. It is perfectly true that nine men out of ten in the three islands are ready and willing to say "Pay it and we will stand the racket and welcome!" But this is never done, and the natural consequence is that when periodically the subject of Indian finance crops up, people and Parliament shrug shoulders, shake heads, and observe with some surprise that after all things do not look so bad but really there is too much complexity about the subject for the lay mind to cope with it, and after all the Indian Government is on the spot and has paid a lot of attention to the subject and must know best. What is best and ought to be given a fair field to do it. Besides, the question does not properly concern the British taxpayer, who has therefore no particular right to interfere. We have said that the British people would gladly contribute to the expense incurred in the protection and extension of the frontier of our Indian Empire, nor is it necessary here to elaborate reasons why they should. What, then, is the obstacle? Strangely enough, the Indian Government is the obstacle; it refuses Imperial help why because at the moment when English taxpayers found their pockets touched they would discover a new interest in Indian finance; the shrewd eye of their legislators would reach the self-same conclusion simultaneously. The Indian debates would cease to be conducted for the benefit of a handful of old Indian and rows of empty benches. The frontier policy would cease to be a purely academic question. The Indian Government would be required to show good cause why we should go forward at any cost. The unrestrained domination of the military party would be at an end. Our own opinion is opposed to the policy of the soldier, but that is only an opinion. What we wish to insist upon, as we have done before and shall do again unless our recommendations should be acted upon at once, which is perhaps a rather sanguine anticipation, is that the only way in which the expenditure of Indian money can be properly controlled is by causing the British taxpayer to be directly affected thereby, in short by causing him to pay something towards the bill and the more the better—Finance.

Telegrams.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 22.
Marshall Blanco has issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of Cuba to repel foreign invasion by force of arms.
Francis demonstrations took place in Madrid last evening. The immense crowds which thronged the streets insisted on the removal of the American arms from the buildings of American Companies.

The *New York Herald* states that a revolt has taken place in Porto Rico, and that there is rioting throughout the island.

LONDON, APRIL 23.
The first act of war took place yesterday when the United States cruiser *Nashville* captured the Spanish merchant steamer *Buenaventura*, and towed her into Key West.
President McKinley has proclaimed a blockade of the western part of Cuba, including Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos.

President McKinley has called for one hundred thousand Volunteers to serve against the Spaniards.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained regarding the movements of the Spanish Squadrons. Spain is still hesitating about renouncing privateering. It is believed that, if she refuses, coal will be declared contraband of war.

Admiral Sampson commands the United States fleet, operating against Cuba.

It is reported that the Americans have seized the telegraph cable to Havana.

The *Times* Hongkong correspondent states that the approaches to Manila are well mined, and experts believe that the Spaniards can hold their own there.

President McKinley emphatically repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, but is determined to despatch provisions to the starving inhabitants there, and land them under the protection of the American fleet.

The Americans have captured the Spanish steamer *Pedro* off Havana, and the Spaniards have captured a wheat-laden ship, the *Shenandoah*, bound to Antwerp.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress on Monday asking for a formal declaration of war.

The American troops will effect a landing in Cuba as soon as practicable.

The Spanish-American war is causing a great rise in wheat in England, the price today being 45 to 47 shillings per quarter.

LONDON, APRIL 24.
A despatch boat has arrived at Key West which left the American fleet yesterday afternoon, and reports that the Pacific blockade of Havana has been established. Ships have been detached from the blockading squadron on special service to east and west.

An American torpedo boat has captured the Spanish schooner *Mathilde* after a smart chase.
The owners of the steamer *Buenaventura* have protested against the steamer being captured on the ground that the United States has not yet declared war.

Orders have been issued to mine all American harbours, but they will be guarded so as to prevent friendly Powers suffering.

The Havana forts opened fire on the American squadron on Saturday night. Ten shots in all were fired, but none took effect. The American ships did not reply.

Spain reserves to herself the right to use privateers, but meanwhile confines herself to organizing auxiliary cruisers, and gives American ships thirty days in which to leave Spanish ports.

Five vessels of the American squadron have left Hongkong with sealed orders.

The Americans have captured the large steamer *Miguel Joer*, with a valuable cargo, and towed her into Key West.

LONDON, APRIL 25.
The Spanish steamers *Catalina* and *Satur* and various small crafts have been captured in American waters.

Detachments from the American fleet at Havana have gone to blockade Matanzas, Meriel and Cardenas. The main squadron when proceeding westward sighted a warship which was supposed to be Spanish, and forthwith the Americans gave chase with guns all ready and trained. The warship they were chasing, however, proved to be the Italian cruiser *Bausan*.

The Spanish budget asks the Cortes for full authority to raise funds by loans and new taxation, of which some will be payable in advance.

LONDON, APRIL 26.
President McKinley in his message to Congress yesterday asked for a joint resolution declaring that a state of war had existed since the 21st instant inclusive. This was immediately passed by both Houses.

On the request of the Hongkong authorities the remainder of the American squadron left Hongkong. The American Commodore and Consul protested, because they had not been notified of any declaration of war.

The Spanish squadron is still at St. Vincent and probably sails to-morrow.

The declaration of Great Britain's neutrality in the Spanish-American war has been gazetted. India and the Colonies have also been instructed to enforce the same.

The Washington Government will summon the different States to each furnish its quota of volunteers.

It appears certain that no large body of troops will be sent to Cuba for several months yet, partly owing to the lack of equipment for the forces and partly to the approach of the rains and the fever season in Cuba. Meanwhile the insurgents will be amply supplied with arms, equipment and provisions to enable them to resume active hostilities.

Recommended by A Medical Friend

THIS is how MR. J. SHAIL, the well-known Manager of LAURIE'S HOTEL, AGRA, commenced to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Says he: "About six months ago I was suffering severely from a bad cough and cold, and a medical friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on me. I bought one bottle and it effected a complete cure. Since that time, whenever I have the least cough, I procure Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and he results are always satisfactory."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is sold every where. Price Re. and Rs. 2.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. McKinley has issued a proclamation granting the Spanish vessels leaving or arriving in the United States ports up to the 21st of May to clear unmolested. Prize courts will adjudicate on the captures made already.

A transport with 800 troops on board has left Hampton Roads for Key West under convoy.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the American fleet leaves Mirs Bay to-morrow to watch the Philippine ports. The rebels round Manila are prepared to co-operate with the Americans.

In pursuance of her declared neutrality Great Britain has prevented the sailing of an American torpedo vessel from Falmouth.

The Americans have captured and brought to Key West the Spanish trans-Atlantic steamer *Panama*, bound from New York to Havana with Spanish refugees and a valuable cargo. The Americans have also captured two more schooners close to Havana.

A RESULT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 26.
Messrs. Sherwood and Thompson, cotton importers of Liverpool, have failed. The liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, APRIL 23.
A blue-book on the China question has been published. The despatches generally bear out the extreme acuteness of the conflicts between Britain and Russia regarding Port Arthur culminating in the British demand for Wei-hai-Wei which Lord Salisbury first proposed on the 7th of March. Japan signified her concurrence on the 2nd of April.

LONDON, APRIL 26.
The *Times* Peking correspondent states that the southern portion of Tai-lien-wan will be exclusively used as a Naval base, and will not be opened to foreign merchant ships. The *Times* commenting upon this and the flagrant repudiation of positive assurances given by Count Muraviev as shown in the Blue Book says that British statesmen must hereafter refuse to trust to Russian assurances.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW.

LONDON, APRIL 23.
Mr. Kershaw, the new Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, has been knighted.

MR. GLADSTONE

LONDON, APRIL 24.
There is a change in Mr. Gladstone's condition for the worse, and his weakness is increasing.

INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 26.
In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Houldsworth, said he had received no information confirming the report that failures were occurring in India owing to the stringency of the money market. Lord George said he hoped to publish the currency proposals of the Indian Government in the course of the week, and to announce the names of the Committee to be appointed to enquire into the subject.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

LONDON, APRIL 26.
Senator Sherman, Secretary of State, has resigned owing to failing health. Senator Day replaces him.

A FIRE broke out in Rangoon at ten on Monday evening destroying a house in Barr Street. The lower storey of the house was the store of Messrs. Hart and Co., and the upper storey was a dentist's establishment. The total loss is estimated at a lakh and a-half.

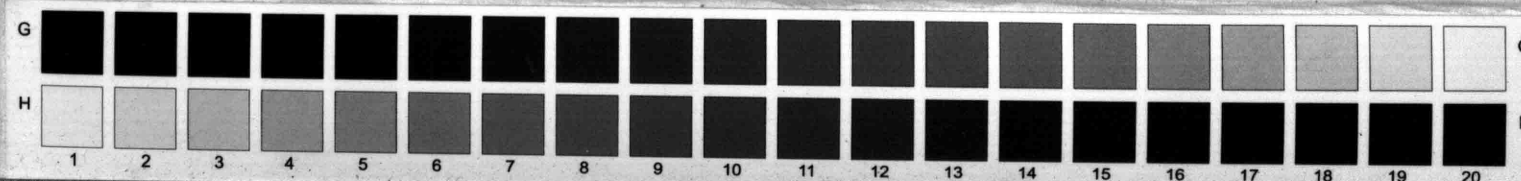
A MAIL train collided with a goods train on Sunday night at Jhimpi, near Karachi. Four passengers were killed. One brakeman, one police constable, and five passengers were seriously injured, and a few were slightly injured.

A FORTNIGHT ago two dacoities were committed in Pimpalpur, a town in the Khandeish district. Thirty carts were returning to the town in broad daylight when armed dacoits attacked them and looted all the cash. Rs. 5,000 were taken away. Eight days later a number of dacoits looted some rich men's houses, and it is estimated that Rs. 30,000 worth of property was stolen.

A BOMBAY telegram says:—In connection with the rise in the price of wheat in England, it may be mentioned that in Bombay the market is ruled by two factors, freight of steamers and the tightness of the money market. Freight for May shipments is scarcely procurable, and the charge has risen to as high as 27-6 per ton, and vessels are being chartered in European ports to come to Bombay in ballast. It is the opinion of native merchants that there is no likelihood of the present bazaar rates being further increased, as the crop of wheat this year is plentiful. The declaration of war between America and Spain has not greatly affected the present price of wheat, though there was a rise during the day of about a rupee and a half per candy in Delhi. The native merchants although not surprised at the rise of the price of wheat in England, are sanguine that rates will soon resume their usual level, as the Indian crop is poured into the country. Should freights go down and if the money market becomes a little easier, India would be able to compete with American and European crops, and the export of wheat which was only nominal for the last three years on account of the cheapness of the American article would go up by leaps and bounds. One prominent merchant has said that he would not be surprised if the export of wheat this year amounted to between fifty and sixty lakhs of bags.

I HAD the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises, for sale at all drug stores. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Gen Agents—SMITH STANISTREET & CO. AND B. K. PAUL & CO.



THE PLAGUE.

THE examination of passengers by river steamers will shortly be transferred from Buxar to Tarighat. It has been arranged that each steamer from Tarighat is to carry an Assistant Surgeon, who will land at Chausa ghat with any suspects from infected areas.

ACCORDING to a Lahore telegram, the close connection between rats and the plague has been fully established in the Jullundur district. In one village, the villagers noticed an unusual mortality among rats before they went into camp; and after the village had been evacuated, the mortality continued, and the rats, on being examined scientifically, were found full of plague bacilli. On the 15th instant, a woman and her daughter went into the village for a very short time to sweep the floor of their house, and dead rats were found in the room. On the 17th instant, both the women developed typical symptoms of plague.

PLAQUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.—The number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 10th of April at the respective camps of Chakradharpur, Chausa, Buxar, Mairwa, and Khurda were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday, 999, 7466, 277, 1479, and 1,163; total 11,389; number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened, 8,898, 160, 307, 1,185, 19,059, and 33,176; total 222,625; number of suspects detained during the week, 52, 204, nil, 30, and 39; total 325; number of suspects detained since the camp was opened, 270, 3,097, 24, 584, and 1,854; total 5,829; number of persons detained in camp during the week, 381, 204, 0, 30, 63; total 683. There were no deaths from plague.

THE plague is continually declining in Bombay. At Karachi, it seems to have spread in every quarter of the town, and shows no signs of decrease. In the Punjab, it is spreading in the Jullundur District though it is being checked in Hoshiarpur; and further precautions, it is said, are being taken to prevent the possibility of its reaching Simla.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASES IN CALCUTTA.

BESIDES the two deaths—one a grocer in Kapaltolah and another a child of the same house who were removed to Isolation Hospital—from suspected plague last week, there was another suspicious death on the morning of the 24th. Kamini Raur, residing in Market Street, got fever on Saturday which, in the course of a few hours, developed into high fever accompanied with swellings in both her groins, and she died early on Sunday morning literally after an illness of ten hours. The man who was living with the woman, was also found suffering from fever and he was accordingly removed to the Isolation Hospital. Two other suspicious cases, in the neighbourhood, one from Municipal Office Street and another from Free School Street, have been removed to the hospital at Manicktollah. These suspicious cases are all suffering from high fever, accompanied with glandular swellings.

Munoo Nomia, who had been removed to hospital from Municipal Office Street, died on Sunday evening. The doctor of the hospital is of opinion that it was not a case of plague but of fever with swellings.

On Wednesday, an Ooria bearer, in the employ of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., died from high fever, attended with the swellings of the groins, in the course of ten or twelve hours. The authorities looked upon the case with a good deal of suspicion. The deceased's bedding, clothes and other belongings together with those of some other servants who lodged with him, were burned to ashes and disinfectants were largely used in the Company's office and the adjoining buildings. As it is considered that plague bacilli enter the human system generally through small scratches in the feet, Messrs. Kilburn & Co. have supplied all their menials with pairs of slippers with injunction to use them constantly.

MR. ALEXANDER CUMINE, now Collector and Political Agent at Dhulia, will act for Sir James Campbell as Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics, have been ordered home to give evidence before the Currency Committee in London. They will leave India on the 7th May. Mr. Finlay, Comptroller-General, acts for Mr. Finlay as Secretary. Mr. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bombay, acts for Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Harvey is transferred from Calcutta to Bombay as Accountant-General. Mr. J. A. Robertson acts for Mr. O'Connor as Director-General of Statistics.

THE Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:—I believe there is some foundation for the statement that Mr. George Curzon is in the running for the Governor-Generalship of India, and that either he or Lord Balfour will be appointed. The promotion of the member for Southport to the Cabinet has somehow been found inconvenient, and since his much-praised speech on the frontier war his claims to the Viceroyalty have been more and more put forward. There can be no doubt that Parliamentary services to his party have been considerable, and that he is entitled to some advancement. The Viceroyalty of India would, it is understood, be acceptable to him personally.

THERE is great sensation in the city of Agra owing to the arrest of a Moulvi named Mahomed Yusuf Ali for sedition. The Moulvi, while publicly haranguing his hearers in the Market Square on the subject of plague endeavoured to persuade both Hindus and Mahomedans to league together and make common cause in opposing Government and compelling them to accede to the wishes of the people in the same way as the inhabitants of Delhi did in opposing the Punjab Government and causing a modification of the plague rules. He also objected to Mahomedans and Hindus wearing European costume and imitating English habits. The police, finding the gist of the Moulvi's lecture seditious, arrested and placed him before the District Magistrate, charged under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Almost all the Mahomedan members of the bar are helping the accused. Efforts are being made to get him released on bail. The accused's antecedents are not known. These will be elicited at the next trial on the 28th instant.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

It is probable that orders will issue this week for the demobilization of the Bara Brigade.

THE Zakkas of the Sultan and Niki Khel villages, having voluntarily accepted the responsibility of guarding their portion of the Khyber, no pickets from the Landi Kotal troops were sent to guard this part of the pass on Monday, nor will any be sent until further orders. Three of the missing rifles belonging to the Khyber Rifles were returned to-day, one at Landi Kotal and two at Ali Musjid.

A GUARD of the Khyber Rifles, who had hid themselves near Spin Jamat in search of raiders, saw a few thieves coming towards Landi Kotal camp at about 2 A. M. on the 24th, and fired some shots at them without effect. A deserter of the Khyber Rifles came in on the 23rd, bringing his Government rifle. No trace has yet been found of the missing sepoy of the 34th Pioneers who fell out one day last week.

A TELEGRAM dated Landi Kotal, April 21st says:—General Symons, accompanied by his staff and some officers of the garrison ascended the Tartara or Lakka Sar hill to-day. This peak is about eight miles from Landi Kotal. The highest in the Khyber is 6,600 feet above sea level. The climb from Landi Kotal was a stiff one of over 3,000 feet. The views obtained from the summit were very fine and extensive. The Samana range was clearly visible to the south, and also the course of the Kabul river to the north. Wild fruit trees were found to be very plentiful and included fig trees, pomegranates, grape vines and raspberries. Two small springs of good water were found on the road. There are many snow pits near the summits and a number of donkeys laden with snow from the pits bound for Peshwar were met. A guard of Gurkhas and Khyber rifles escorted the party. News has been received to-day that this force is to be known as the Khyber Field Force. There was some very light rain yesterday. Everything is quiet in the Khyber.

GENERAL SYMONS interviewed the maliks and the headmen of the Sultan Khel and Niki Khel sections of the Pakhtai Zakkas on Saturday. The maliks petitioned that, on account of their women and children having all returned to their villages, the responsibility of guarding the Pass road where it passed through their territory should be undertaken by them. The portion of the road, thus indicated is in all about five miles in length. The petition was granted, and from the 24th instant pickets from the garrison here will not be sent out in the direction of Ali Musjid beyond the Shinwari limits. The Ali Musjid portion of the road, which is not in the Sultan or Niki Khel country, will be picketed as formerly by the Ali Musjid Garrison and Khyber Rifles. The Khyber Zakka Khels are being encouraged to rebuild their houses.

It has already been stated, says the Lahore paper, that no evidence is forthcoming that any considerable number of Kabul-made rifles are in the possession of the tribesmen on the North-West Frontier. Out of the total number of breech-loaders surrendered, and the few taken in action, only two or three bear the distinctive mark of Sir Salter Pyne's factory; and Afridis, Orakzais, Mohmands, and others admit that they do not get their arms from Kabul. But it would seem that in the matter of ammunition a different state of affairs exists. Unquestionably it is freely sold by the Afghan troops to the tribes, and the recognised price is one rupee for five cartridges. The Amir has not the same check on ammunition as he keeps on rifles.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State stating that the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 has been ratified by the Russian Government.

THE Hon. Mr. James Thomson has resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council and Mr. C. S. Croft has been appointed in his stead.

THE following appointments are made in the Punjab Chief Court, consequently on the retirement of Sir Charles Roe, Mr. Friselle to be Chief Judge; Mr. P. C. Chatterjee to be Judge, Mr. W. O. Clarke and Mr. T. G. Walker to be first and second temporary Additional Judges.

A SIMLA telegram says:—The continued fine weather and absence of rain are resulting in very hot weather over a large part of India, the mean temperature being between 8 and 9 degrees higher than usual in the north-west and north-east. The highest maximum on Sunday is Jacobabad 112.21.

ALTHOUGH the plague rules as to the detention of passengers from Bombay have been modified, the local labour market still resembles the money market the supply is far below the demand. Among other branches of industry in which the want of labour is being felt is the building trade, and firms evince great reluctance to take up contracts from the architects, on the ground that labour is scarce and dear. We understand that this is the reason why the prospective improvement in Apollo Street has not yet been carried out. For the same reason the new offices of the B. E. and C. I. Railway Company are not yet out of the hands of the builders.

THE numbers in receipt of famine relief, have fallen to less than one thousand in Madras, being nineteen hundred and sixty fewer than during last week. The decrease is due, in part, to harvest operations, and in part to the introduction of the intermediate system on certain works, and to the closing of test work. In Kanigeri in Bombay, on the contrary, the numbers have increased to ten thousand, being two hundred more than last week. In Madras, the bulk of crops has been harvested. The outturn has been middling to fair, but pasture is scarce in Bombay. The harvesting is progressing, and preparations for the next season are going on. In Bengal, the spring harvest is practically over. The outturn for the Province, as a whole, is a sixteen and a quarter annas crop. The mango crop has been slightly injured in the N.W. P., but generally in Upper India the crops are doing well; while over the central parts of the country, there have been thunderstorms, and ploughing for the summer sowings are progressing. In Coorg, it is stated rain is badly wanted for coffee, and from Assam it is reported that rain is wanted in Cachar, Sylhet, and Nowgong.

India and England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

THE long-expected statement from the Government with regard to their policy in China, was made on Tuesday night, on the motion to adjourn for the Easter holidays. The House and all the galleries were very crowded; and it is said that £5 was given for a seat in the strangers' gallery. Very little news was contained in the statements made by the Duke of Devonshire in the Lords and Mr. Balfour in the Commons. It seems that the British Government proposed originally to Russia a self-denying ordinance with regard to the occupation of posts on the Gulf of Pechili, that arm of the sea which threatens Peking, the Chinese capital. Russia flatly refused, and by threats and cajolery proceeded to obtain from China the two ports of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, whereupon the British Government got from China the reversion of Wei-hai-wai, after the Japanese evacuate it, which they will do in a few weeks in payment of China's war indemnity. There are also to be three more "treaty ports" opened to the commerce of the world. The policy of the Government is simply this. The occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan by Russia, is looked upon as a constant menace to the capital of China, and as a shock to the Chinese Empire; and as the Government could not allow the maritime approaches to Peking to be entirely dominated by Russia, Britain, in her turn, must, by the occupation of Wei-hai-wai, dominate Port Arthur. The desire of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire and enable the Chinese Government to possess a real sovereignty over its vast dominions. Mr. Balfour was mysterious about Japan, but there can be no doubt that we occupy Wei-hai-wai with the good will of the Japanese, and also of the Germans. There was a lively debate in which Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Curzon, and Sir Edward Grey were the chief speakers; but no impeachment of the Government policy was attempted, and the debate closed without division. The net result of it all seems to be that, instead of frankly recognising that Russia was entitled to get a fortified terminus on the sea for her great Siberian Railway, giving her every facility for her policy, in exchange for assurances of open trade, the British Government has once more attempted to thwart Russian progress unsuccessfully, and has established a fresh "raw" that it will take many years for Russia to skin over. The old poison of Beaconsfieldism still lurks in the Tory veins. The Liberal party are becoming more and more committed to a policy of friendly alliance with Russia; and I hope, before many years have passed, this will be carried into effect by Lord Rosebery. There will, of course, be no war; and there has never been the smallest risk of it. But British prestige has been smudged a bit, and the Tory rank and file are very angry and sore. For myself, I think it a tempest in a tea-cup.

INDIA OFFICE STORE BILL.

LORD George Hamilton has introduced a little Bill into the House of Commons, called the "India Office Store Bill." The Secretary of State holds the ground on which the larger part of the India Office Store Depot stands, on lease. He is also assignee of the leasehold interest in an adjoining piece of land, used for the same purpose. The Secretary of State's tenure of the larger piece is fairly satisfactory, having about 60 years to run; but the tenure of the smaller piece is far from satisfactory, the lease having but two or three years to run. It has been decided, after much consideration, that the smaller plot is absolutely necessary in order to satisfactorily carry on the work of the Depot. Various proposals have from time to time been made to remove the difficulty, and it has been finally decided that a Bill giving compulsory power of purchase in the usual way affords the only satisfactory solution. This Bill has consequently been introduced to enable the Secretary of State to purchase at a price hereafter to be agreed on by arbitration.

Departmental Bills of this nature are usually smuggled through the House at the small hours of the morning, no one, as a rule, thinking it worth while to discuss them; but Mr. J. Herbert Roberts thinks otherwise, and holds that no Bill of any kind, dealing with India, however formal or trivial, ought, in the present condition of Indian politics, to pass through the House unchallenged or without some debate. This Bill gives an opportunity for the discussion of the whole policy of the Stores Department; and Mr. Roberts last Monday asked the Secretary of State for India if he would undertake that the Bill should not be brought forward for second reading after ten o'clock at night, so that, at any rate, two hours might be given to its discussion. Lord George, in his loftiest and most flippant style, replied that he would do nothing of the kind, and that if Mr. Roberts had taken the trouble to read the Bill before asking his question, he would see that there was nothing to discuss. A debate, Mr. Roberts fairly retorted by giving notice that on the motion for the second reading he would move as an amendment, "that as it is the declared policy of the Indian Government to reduce the purchase of stores in England, whenever the Indian Government can satisfy themselves that those stores can be purchased in India without loss to the tax-payers in India, this House declines to proceed further with a Bill for the permanent purchase of land for the use of the Stores Department of the India Office."

I am quite satisfied, from both my own knowledge and the evidence before the Royal Expenditure Commission, that there are many of the stores, especially army clothing, that can be manufactured much more cheaply in India; and in common justice to Indian tax-payers every Government requirement that can be made without loss in India, ought to be the monopoly of Indian labour. If Mr. Roberts gets his chance for a debate, and I have no doubt, he will, it ought to be an interesting one. It will not probably come off for a few weeks; so, if any of your readers happen to have facts about the possibility and cost of Indian manufacture of any of their stores, they will do well to write to Mr. Roberts at the House of Commons, who will be very glad to hear from them. Of course, there is a clause enacting that all purchases

money and compensation payable by virtue of and all costs, expenses, and liabilities incurred in carrying into effect this Act, shall be a charge upon, and shall be paid and discharged out of, the revenues of India.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Is India bankrupt? It is very difficult to get to the bottom of Sir James Westland's bed-rock optimism; but every financier shakes his head over his estimates, and has little or no confidence in the future of the Indian Exchequer. The closed accounts for 1896-7 show a deficit of £1,700,000; the estimated deficit for 1897-8 is £5,280,000; but Sir James thinks that, with the current year his troubles will cease, and that 1898-9 will yield a surplus of about £900,000. This, if his foresight be justified by events, will leave a net deficit of £6,000,000 over the three years which will be dealt with by an addition to the gold-debt. Finance experts shake their heads over all this rosy prophesying. They remind us that one of Sir James Westland's assets consists of a million or so, to be got out of arrear collections on account of land revenue, which is more than two millions of Rs less in 1896-7 than it was in 1895-6; that the falling-off in opium in the same comparison has been 1,100,000 Rs; on taxation 1,200,000 Rs; over 4 millions altogether, and they see no good reason to expect that this and next year will see these losses recouped. Then these finance experts remind us that the Government are adding 20,000 men to the British Army, and India will have to take her share of their cost and the recent improvement in the pay of the whole army, and that the reduction of expenditure last year over 1895-6, of a million and a half Rs, has only been got by screwing and starving every enterprise; and that Exchange is a weak reed on which to lean. The rupee is now close on the exchange figure of 4s 4d, contemplated by the Currency Act, and no fresh help can be reckoned on there. The requirements of India are practically without limit; but the limits of taxation have reached the breaking strain and can be stretched no further.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

HEAVEN alone knows what will be the outcome of this new Currency Commission; but the doubt and hesitation bred of doubt as to whether yet another attempt is to be made on Indian currency, will not help Sir James Westland much until that doubt melts into certainty. On Monday Lord George Hamilton flatly refused to divulge the instructions likely to be given to the Commission until it is in a position to state who are to be its members. It is to be hoped the Commission will consist of strong independent men like Mr. Leonard Courtney, and not be overloaded with faddists, or ex-officials, chosen because they will be the ready tools of the India Office. These should come as witnesses, not sit as judges; above all, it is necessary that the Indian mercantile element should be fully represented, and if some great Native merchant, such as Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, of Bombay, were selected, it would greatly strengthen the Commission.

EVICTIONS OF RYOTS.

ONE of the most serious conditions of Indian Finance, which is so dependent upon land-revenue, is that so large and increasing a number of ryots are unable to pay the rack-rents which the Indian Government screw out of them, to meet these costly frontier wars and the excessive European army they involve. This is brought out by the returns of the ryots' yield by year from their holdings, of the Indian agricultural population, which the Government euphemistically style "compulsory transfers of real property." Up to the year 1887, these never amounted in any one year to a million. In the year 1882, the total was 756,780; in 1887—918,513; in 1888—1,238,080; in 1891—1,79,850; in 1894—1,793,406; in 1895—the first year for which returns are available, it reached 1,817,767; and no doubt, last year it will be little short of two millions. Surely, this is a terribly appalling testimony to the steady increase of poverty in India under British rule; and all this time reckless extravagance has been going on unchecked and unheeded by Parliament. The paragraphs in my letter last week show that the liquor shop and the opium den find their best customers from the poorest classes, and the revenues drawn from these evil source hardly compensate the poverty they create. What becomes of the two millions of families whose "real property" is compulsorily transferred? How much longer are they to be squeezed into that submerged class which die off like flies with every recurrence of famine? It is from these miserable wretches that the seventy millions of Rs have been wrung to pay for Lord Beaconsfield's damnable frontier policy, and whose very life-blood has been drawn for the increase of the Homecharges of the Indian Government, which, in the last 20 years, have increased 8 million sterling a year. All this knocks the bottom out of Sir James Westland's preposterous optimistic budgets, which remind one of Nero fiddling while Rome burnt.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

LORD WELBY, the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the administration of expenditure in India, is now busy preparing his draft of the first portion of the Report, and hopes in a very short time, to be able to call the honourable Commissioners together for its discussion. This first portion will deal only with those points which appear to Lord Welby to require consideration in the matter of the apportionment of Military, Naval and Civil Expenditure, which is so my mind, the most important branch of the Commission's enquiry. It will, of course, be open to any Commission to move amendments to Lord Welby's draft report, or invite the attention of their colleagues to any other matters, not dealt with by the draught and relative to the enquiry. The Congress members have already intimated several such points to Lord Welby.

SIR OLIVIER KERSHAW, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, leaves London on the 28th inst.

ON Monday evening Prince Ranjitsingh played cricket for some time with the members of the Madras United Club, after which he visited the Mawlas Cosmopolitan Club, an important social club. At night he was entertained at a dinner by the members of the National Ceylon Club. The Prince had an invitation from Bombay where the members of the Native Gymkhana wished to entertain him, but he had to decline the invitation, as his pre-arranged programme did not allow it.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Dutta, Officiating Dy Magte and Dy Coll, is posted to Siliguri, in the district of Darjeeling.

Babu Annada Charan Gupta, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Coll, is appointed to have charge of the Bihar sub-division of the district of Patna.

The order of the 11th April 1898, transferring Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, to the head-quarters station of the district of Purnea, is cancelled. Maulvi Sheikh Abdullah, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Purnea.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Spl Sub Regr, Noakhali, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

Babu Ambika Prasanna Mozumdar, Rural Sub-Regr, Fenny, Noakhali, is appointed to act as Spl Sub-Regr. of Noakhali.

Babu Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagish, who is under orders of transfer as Head Master, Dacca Training School, is allowed leave for thirty days.

Babu Akshoy Kumar Basu, Munsif of Barisal in the district of Bakergunge, is appointed to act as an Additional Subordinate Judge of Tippera.

Babu Lal Gopal Sen, Munsif of Giridih, in Chota Nagpur, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur, and ex-officio Subordinate Judge of Monghyr.

Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bakergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Midnapur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

Babu Amrita Lal Palit, Munsif of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Bakergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya, but to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Tippera, until further orders.

Babu Nagendra Nath Mitra, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya.

Babu Rash Vhari Basu, Munsif of Chudanga, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnagar.

Babu Rajani Nath Mitter, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Chudanga.

Babu Jagadis Chandra Goswami, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj.

Babu Har Kumar Roy, Munsif of Munshiganj in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for fourteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Brajes Chandra Sinha, Munsif of Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is allowed leave for twenty-three days.

Babu Kapali Prasanna Mukherjee, Munsif of Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for fourteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Motihari in the district of Saran, is allowed leave for six days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Promotho Krishna Singh, Officiating Munsif of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for seventeen days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Poresh Chunder Banerjee, Munsif of South Rajgan, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for twenty-three days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Coll, is allowed leave for three months.

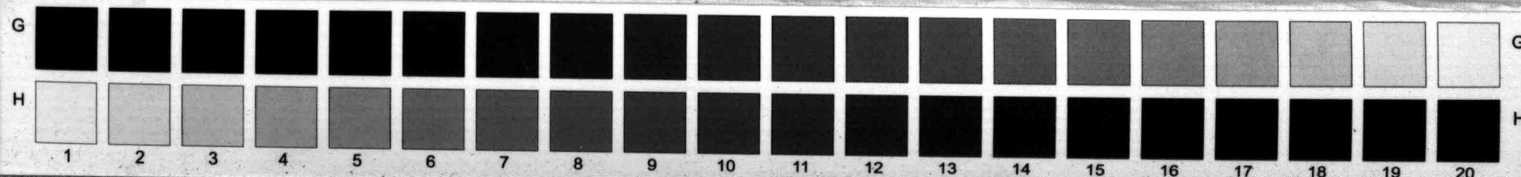
Dewan Krishna Chandra, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Coll, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months.

Moulvi Masudul Hosain, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy. Col. Janui, Monghyr, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

MR. H. SHIRKELL WHITE, C. I. E., I. C. S., is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, during the absence on privilege leave, of Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S.I.

THE capital outlay on major and minor works and navigation of the canal system of Bengal during the past official year reached a total of Rs. 7,53,60,000. The largest work on which capital outlay was incurred is the canalisation of the Bhagore Khal—an important channel in the series comprising the inner boat route of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals system. On this work no less than Rs. 4,54,400 were spent during the year bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 5,90,000, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,57,400. According to the Superintending Engineer great difficulties were experienced in the construction of the locks at each end of the channel. The total length of the canals in operation was 916 miles, of which 494½ are for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. There were 2,603 miles of distributaries capable of irrigating over a million and a half acres.

THE passenger traffic on the Assam Bengal Railway showed a large and satisfactory increase for the half year ending the 31st of December, 1897. On the section of the line north of Akhaura, the earthquake affected the passenger traffic, and on the re-opening of the line the trains ran comparatively empty. Confidence, however, appears to have been restored and there has been a marked revival on the section referred to, and the improvement continues. The traffic in fish, for which there is a considerable demand in Comillah and Chittagong, revived during the half-year, and the tea traffic showed a very satisfactory increase, as owing to the earthquake planters concluded arrangements with boatmen for the carriage of their teas, and it was late in the season when the tea began to revert to the railway route. The Burma Oil Company have lately opened a depot in Chittagong for the sale of their oils which is carried to Chittagong by their own steamers, and it is anticipated that a considerable traffic in this commodity will be shortly developed. The jute traffic is at present comparatively small, but when the jetty at Chittagong is erected, it is anticipated that it will improve. Owing to the engineering strike in England the delivery of the necessary material for the erection of the jetty has been delayed. Some of it is, however, now arriving at Chittagong.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

READ

Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ" CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA.

OR

EAR DROPS.

It cures otitis, otitis, tympanitis, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per phial = Rs. 12

(Packing and postage = 2 " 6)

CHYAVANA PRASA.

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

It cures not only all local irritation, improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswines, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses = Rs. 20

(Packing and postage = 0 4)

Specific for Diabetics.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, semi-incontinence, resulting from excessive urination, or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid urinations, aching pains in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, and all other symptoms of the disease.

Price per phial = Rs. 5

(Packing and postage = 0 4)

Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring-worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Keshi Rungun Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for veruget, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial = Rs. 1. Packing and Postage Annas 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated Oils, Ghees, Mahara-hawja, prepared under our own direct supervision.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full accounts of diseases.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted on application.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India about the remarkable efficacy of our Specifics and other Medicines.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., henceforth to this new address, viz—18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN

Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris

Medical Society, Calcutta.

Indian Medical Association,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ" CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA.

OR

EAR DROPS.

It cures otitis, otitis, tympanitis, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per phial = Rs. 12

(Packing and postage = 2 " 6)

CHYAVANA PRASA.

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

It cures not only all local irritation, improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswines, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses = Rs. 20

(Packing and postage = 0 4)

Specific for Diabetics.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, semi-incontinence, resulting from excessive urination, or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid urinations, aching pains in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, and all other symptoms of the disease.

Price per phial = Rs. 5

(Packing and postage = 0 4)

Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring-worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Keshi Rungun Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for veruget, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial = Rs. 1. Packing and Postage Annas 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated Oils, Ghees, Mahara-hawja, prepared under our own direct supervision.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full accounts of diseases.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted on application.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India about the remarkable efficacy of our Specifics and other Medicines.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., henceforth to this new address, viz—18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN

Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris

Medical Society, Calcutta.

Indian Medical Association,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)

Rs. 12 to 30.

Muga 5 ft 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide. Rs. 7 to 10.

Andi or Muga length wise, Andi broad, wrapper size, Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit borne.

NO MORE OPERATIONS!

KAMINI MONI DEV'S



FAR FAMED INFALLIBLE

Specific for Piles and Fistulae In Ano

PATENT! PATENT! PATENT!!!

Granted by H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, *India Gazette* of India dated 6th September 1884, Part I page 320.

Charmed with the infallible virtues of this wonderful specific, the Honorable Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor condescended to favor the patentee with instructions to Dr. B. Simpson, the then Surgeon General, Bengal, to put it to trial in any of the hospitals under his direct supervision. Pursuant to the said instructions it was placed in the hands of Dr. Cone Mackenzie, the Superintendent Cambel Hospital in order to judge the merits of the specific.

The Specific wrought marvels with its miraculous influence in effecting radical cures on those patients lying in the Surgical Ward of the said hospital for operations.

N. B. The internal and external medicines are derived from the Vegetable Kingdom and contain nothing that can injure the constitution. The internal medicine is very palatable and external one is very soothing. It shortly allays the most excruciating pain, stops the purulent discharges and profuse bleedings and causes the Piles to drop down imperceptibly with the stool. In cases of *Fistulae* it cures without operation and of *Ulcis in the rectum* it is marvelous.

There are numerous testimonials in favour of this specific, we can furnish them on application.

Price of a Quart bottle of mixture including powder pot. = Rs. 4-0-0

Price of 1 pint bottle ditto = 2-0-0

Packing charges = 0-4-0

For further particulars and directions on special points, apply to—

DUTT & SING,

76, Pathooriahata Street, or 63 Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c., apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy,

Manager Director,

41, 42, Sulca's Street, Calcutta.

New Books.

By KUNJABHARI BOSE, TEACHER, *Uttara Mission Institution, Calcutta.*

(1) **HEURS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.**—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, &c., with explanations and proper uses, and a large number of business letters for every day use. Rs. 1.

(2) **HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.**—Aids to the right uses of SYNONYMOUS words in composition. 9 as. Books post-free. By V. P. 2 as. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI & Co., 26, Nawabdi Otagar's Lane, Calcutta.

Kunt-i-Kanri Tula



This sweet-scented oil cures all kinds of hair diseases such as baldness, untimely whiteness and falling out of hairs. When properly used it makes the hair deep black, glossy, luxuriant, and their roots cool and cures all sorts of headaches and Hypochondria, weakness of the brain, want of cheerfulness, uneasiness and inattention to duties. Those who have lost natural strength and vigour of their brain by excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has never been known.

Price: Phial As. 8, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8

Postage: As. 8, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8

Packing: As. 8, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8

V. P. Com: As. 8, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8

B. BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 75, Neemo Gossain's Lane, Calcutta.

Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

- (1) Its external application cures fire burns, scalds, scorpion, wash and other venomous stings, prickly heat and all sorts of itches and skin diseases.
 - (2) Internally taken it cures Cholera and Gonorrhoea.
- Price is so fixed that every one can buy it. It is 8 annas per phial, postage extra. SIX phials, if taken at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included. No home should be without it. Every family man should keep it as a safeguard.
- A FEW OPINIONS:
- (1) Kai Pahu Ram, Esq. Asst. Commr., says: "I tried Mr. Bhagat Ram Barister-at-Law's Herb's Oil on my infant child suffering from prickly heat and pimples, its effect was just like magic. It is a boon to the public, no home should be without it."
- (2) A. R. Barton, Esq., R. Y. Police, K. Pind, says: "I was burnt by a hot chimney and on applying the oil relief was instantaneous. I can say by experience that no home should be without it."
- (3) Doctor Chhajmal Dass says: "The oil was found most useful after trial in case of burns, boils, ulcers and Gonorrhoea."
- No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot season is approaching, no prudent man and no home should be without it.
- Apply to **BAKSHI RAM,** Agent, Mr. BHAGAT RAM, Bar-at-Law, Gurgaon.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

NIYANANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

GONORRHOEA DROPS.

DISCOVERED by an eminent English physician and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHOEA AND CLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, *Musaffil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the disease.*

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra

Dr. H. BISWAS,

11, Annanda Chatterjee's Lane, Bag-bazar, Calcutta.

HAHNEMANN HOME.

Only Import in India which imports

dilutions of Homoeopathic Medicines from

the most eminent houses in the world

for sale in original.

Price-list and Pamphlet post-free

ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY